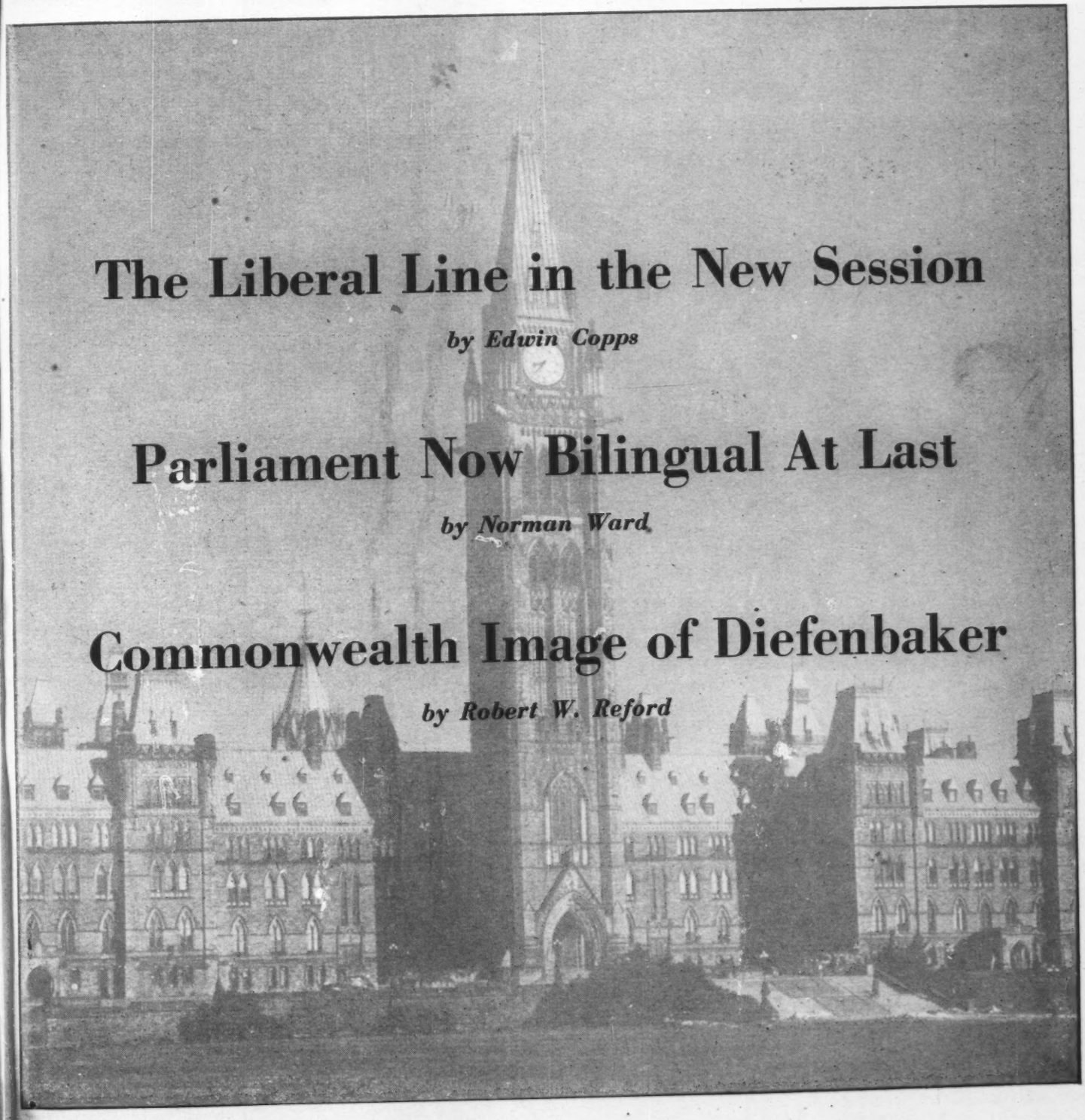
Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

JANUARY 17TH 1959 20 CENTS



The Liberal Line in the New Session

by Edwin Copps

Parliament Now Bilingual At Last

by Norman Ward

Commonwealth Image of Diefenbaker

by Robert W. Reford

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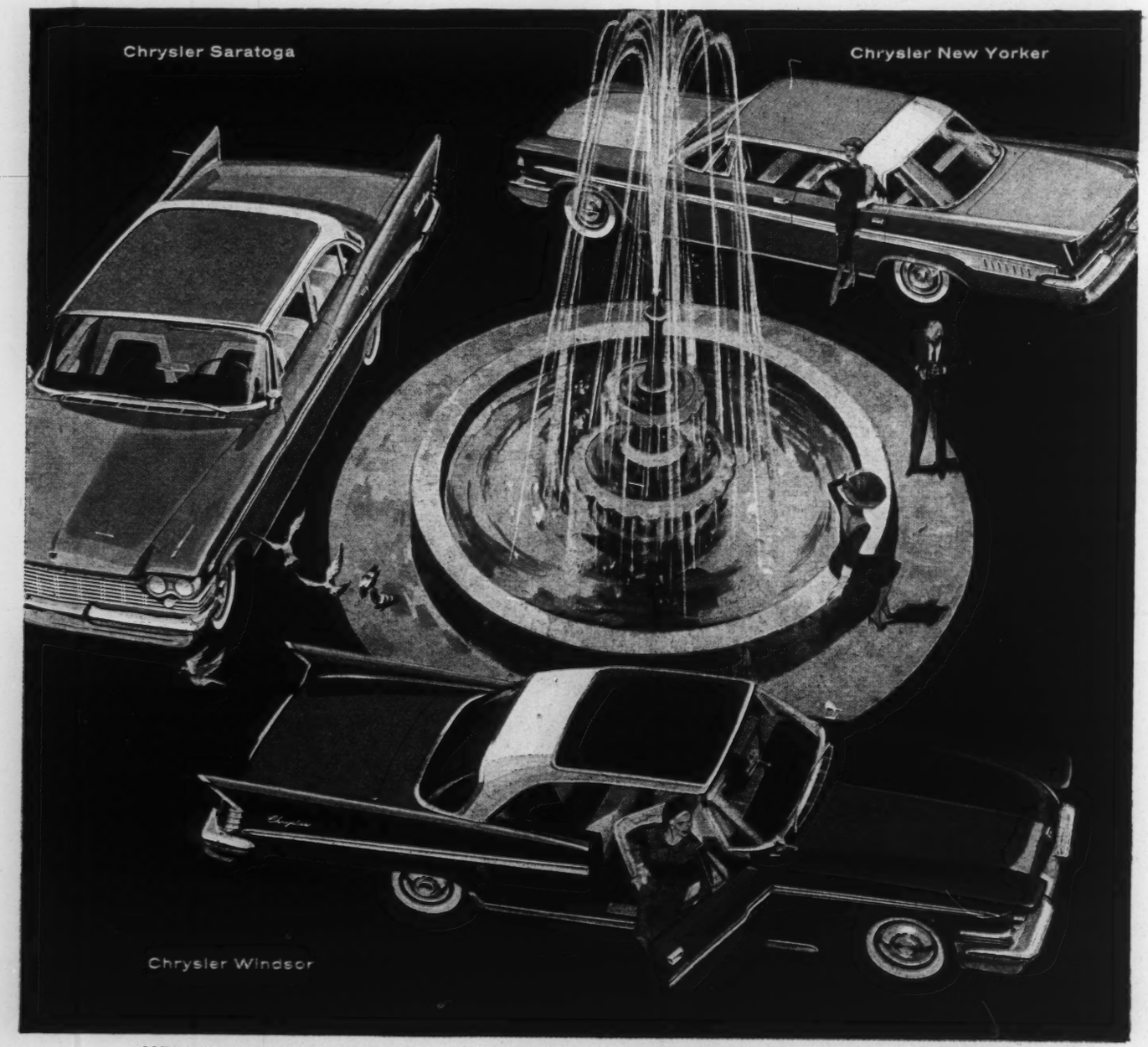

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January 17, 1959

Saturday Night

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Business Editor: R. M. Baiden

Art Director: Alan Mercer

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Norman Ward

Norman Ward lectures on politics in the University of Saskatchewan. On Page 12 he shows that the new simultaneous translation system of the House of Commons is merely the latest in a series of steps which have tried to hurdle the language barrier in a country which is bilingual in name only.

David Grenier

Making political capital of changing trade patterns in our economy is always a risky business. It's doubly so when the changes are apt to be short-lived. David Grenier, a frequent SATURDAY NIGHT contributor on business subjects, outlines why the Diefenbaker government is inviting trouble when it attempts to take credit for a "trade switch". Grenier, on Page 9, shows why we can expect an early resumption of heavy trade with the U.S.

Harry Rasky

Harry Rasky, former staff member of SATURDAY NIGHT and now a producer with the Columbia Broadcasting System, is an experienced world traveller and if he had to pick a particular favorite spot it would be Mexico. On Page 18, for the benefit of the many Canadians who are planning the trip, he tells why. Mexico may be a bit farther away than some of the other winter resorts-in-the-sun but it is well worth the travel time. The high spot, of course, is Acapulco.

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Letters

O Canada!

On page 15 of your December 20th issue Fergus Cronin asserts that the Weir version of *O Canada* goes:

"Our home, our native land," but opposite, on page 14, the reproduction of the music shows:

". . . our home and native land", which is what is generally used hereabouts.

Did he verify his reference? Which is right? Certainly the "and" sings better; it also makes good sense, whether you mean "(a) our home, and (b) our native land" or "our (a) homeland and (b) native land".

University of Saskatchewan Librarian
SASKATOON D. C. APPELT

Fergus Cronin replies: *Your correspondent and the sheet music are correct. Although the Weir version issued by the Director of Information in Ottawa — and generally sung at least in the Montreal area — says "our home our native land" these words have apparently been taken from the English ones by Edward Teschemacher. I verified this from the January, 1924, issue of "The Maple Leaf" (published briefly in Toronto by the Association of Canadian Clubs) which carried English verses submitted by Judge Weir himself. It is indicative of the widespread confusion regarding English versions that the Native Sons of Canada are incorrect (according to these verses in the Maple Leaf) in their use of "Our home our native land" and "We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee" rather than "O Canada, we stand on guard for thee".*

On the contrary, the French version, which I recommend to all Canadians, exists in only one version with no disagreements about the words.

Pure Mozart

Fergus Cronin's article gives a pretty complete account of our controversial national song.

What particularly interested me was the statement that Lavallée produced several tunes in a few days and from them the one we all know was chosen by Sir Adolphe Reuthier. Mr. Cronin states the tune is almost universally liked and quotes the late Dr. Vogt who gave high praise to it.

Taste in music varies widely but *good* music appeals to most people, and *O Canada* is good because it is almost pure Mozart. I suggest that Lavallée simply made a few changes in the opening of the 2nd Act of "The Magic Flute" by Mozart and offered it as an original composition—not an isolated case of musical plagiarism by any means, a lot of alleged composers having cribbed from the masters.

Mr. Cronin's concluding paragraph is the most sensible solution to the problem. Like most operas which sound better in the original language than they do in English, *O Canada* is much more impressive when sung in French. In March 1923 the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir sang it in French in Montreal to an enthusiastic response. The Choir, of course, sang God Save the King as well.

As I have never at any time seen or heard any reference to the Mozart influence on the tune I felt I should like to bring it out into the open.

TORONTO D. G. SMITH

Operation of Democracy

I am greatly disturbed by the editorial "Operation of Democracy" in which you state that Principal Lockhart of United College "violated the privileges of the mails". It has been well established now that Dr. Lockhart did not violate any privileges of the mails; he opened a letter addressed to himself and found the famous Crowe letter. At no time did he open a letter addressed to someone else.

I have been even more disturbed that a journal of the reputation and calibre of SATURDAY NIGHT should present such a one-sided report on this case. At no time has Dr. Lockhart's side been presented in your columns . . .

Do you not think it only fair and just that you should run another article or editorial pointing out that this is not a black and white affair, that there are a number of points in Dr. Lockhart's favour which have not been mentioned in previous issues?

It does not seem right that a journal such as yours should join in the mass denunciation of a fine Christian gentleman without at least giving his side of a many-sided case.

HAMILTON J. H. MOORE

Many people find it difficult to share your optimism expressed in the editorial "Operation of Democracy". Your approval of "trial by press, radio and TV" is answered by your own words: "Principal Lockhart violated the privacy of the mails". If opening a letter addressed to oneself is violating the privacy of the mails, I hate to think how many millions violated the mails recently.

Such misinformation illustrates the terrible danger of "trial by press, radio and

TV". The only fair thing is to bring a charge against Dr. Lockhart, and allow him to defend himself: that is democracy.

WINNIPEG MARION J. OWENS

. . . Surely you are not going to try and hide behind the facade that the Crowe case is now closed, and hence you will not carry any further articles. As a matter of fact your paper carried an editorial comment in its last issue on this same situation. If such is your policy it is tantamount to saying—I refuse to correct false information which my journal carried. Such a position is hardly in keeping with the best tradition of journalism.

Needless to say too—we are hoping the local press will be quick to challenge your abuse of the freedom of the press, and some of our MPs will also be eager to know more about this.

Your paper has lost much needed prestige by this irresponsible act . . .

WINNIPEG (PROF) G. E. TAYLOR

Abnormal Babies

With reference to the article "Abnormal Babies Should Not Be Encouraged to Live" . . . has the author thought the thing through? Whole-hearted experiments in exterminating useless and unwanted mortals took place in German gas-chambers. The logical step from the murder of abnormal humans is to pass on to the hopelessly insane and then perhaps to others equally objectionable to the public for criminal behaviour. Where is Mr. Berrill going to draw the line?

Let's go back to the Ten Commandments, "Thou shalt not kill."

I could wish that SATURDAY NIGHT articles would not thresh out old straw and that instead of sad carping criticism there would be more constructive suggestion, more thought . . . There is always the crossword puzzle and that we enjoy, but can you keep your readers with a fortnightly Crossword Puzzle?

ROYAL OAK, B.C. CATHERINE ANTHONY CLARK

N. J. Berrill who expresses so many erroneous and queer ideas on the soul, the human person and human rights to live and not live perhaps does not believe either in the divine Commandment "Thou shalt not kill". Let He who alone can give life, alone take away life. Mercy killing is condemned by the natural law, divine positive law and is in direct opposition to the mission of the medical profession.

A deaf and dumb mute such as Helen Keller (who obviously would not be allowed to live if Berrill's ideas were in practice) has done more good than all the proponents of euthanasia put together.

CORNWALL (REV.) R. VILLENEUVE

N. J. Berrill's article "Abnormal Babies Should Not Be Encouraged To Live" is the bravest piece of writing I have seen in some time.

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ST. LAMBERT, QUE. VIRGINIA J. EDWARDS

Mr. West's Qualifications

In all the to-do about Anthony West no one seems to have raised the question as to what qualifications Mr. West has for acting as a political correspondent. He has written a novel and a great many book reviews which are admired by some people and despised by others. But until he appeared in your pages I did not realize that anyone in the wide, wide world thought of him as qualified in any way to write about matters remotely resembling the "select committee on improper relations in the labor or management field" of the United States Congress.

What a difference between this kind of reporting and the wonderful work Robertson Davies does in issue after issue.

NEW YORK ARNOLD A. KNOPF

Christian Christmas

It seems that the Rev. J. Franklin Chidsey's article on Christmas may be reduced to a simple complaint that the Christians are getting too much publicity, in our society, towards the end of December. All his arguments advanced at the start of the article, he defeats by his own reasoning in the latter half of it.

For indeed, Christmas *is just* Christian. Others may refer to it as Saturnalia, Hanuka or High Holidays. To Christians it is the celebration of the anniversary of Christ's birth. As for the arbitrarily set date for this event, surely Mr. Chidsey is aware that we celebrate our Queen's birthday on a similarly arbitrarily set day, though in this case we know exactly when she was born. If Mr. Chidsey is bothered by the degree of stress on Christmas, that is unfortunate. I am sure that he would feel just as uncomfortable if he were in a Buddhist society where a religious holiday effects everyone.

The message, "Let's put Christ back into Christmas" applies only to those who celebrate, or should celebrate this holiday—the Christians, just as the customs of Yom Kippur apply only to Jews. No one in our society is forcing Mr. Chidsey to observe it.

HAMILTON R. L. CHOMIAK

Mr. Chidsey's article "Christmas is not Just Christian" is one of the most sensible I have read. Frazer's "Golden Bough", of course, explains more thoroughly the forming of the Christian religion. If I remember correctly, Frazer mentions that the leaders of the new religion gathered at Antioch in the year 375 A.D., when they decided to adopt the 25th December as their "first day of rejoicing".

Mr. Chidsey has, no doubt, shaken one or two people by pointing out facts. Let us hope that these people now start to think and investigate *for themselves*. My thanks to you, sir, and to the writer. You have opened a window and let in the fresh air.

WINNIPEG J. CHEW

The article on Christmas is quite timely. It sets out the facts about Christmas as they are, and what anybody with any pretence to an education has known for years, but it seems that our "spiritual" leaders are going to push the old yarn down our throats, like it or no.

Now that we can look at it in its proper light, the next step toward a little sanity at this time of year, is to have this holiday celebrated on the nearest Saturday or Monday to the actual date, and thereby eliminate the insane confusion that reigns for the period Dec 24 to Jan 2. Then we can begin to think about planning our activities for this period with some semblance of reason. I am speaking from the viewpoint of the man who has to earn his living.

TORONTO W. E. BENNETT

Now that J. Franklin Chidsey has shaken simple souls by revealing that Christmas is Not Just Christian, and in the course of so doing explained that it replaced the Saturnalia, he should investigate the origin of the word "supersede", and so learn to spell it correctly.

BELOEIL STATION, P.Q. R. MARSHALL

On the Way Up

Pity the poor executive! A lop-sided split personality, he is compelled to live in a split level ranch house in a spiritually depressed area. He suffers from manipulation, insecurity, conformism, compulsive activity, marginal deficiencies, low-value judgments and personality tests. If he fails to deal with unstructured situations he falls flat on his face. If he succeeds in organizing the unstructural situation of his own personality and becomes a successful executive, he winds up on the psychiatrist's couch.

Who would want to be an executive? Only the junior executive, sub-executive, and every member of the staff, right down to the junior office boy.

MONTREAL WILLIAM BAINES

Organization Woman

In reading "The Executive: Image and Reality" I was rather bewildered by the picture it presented of the Organization Man's home life.

I am the wife of a reasonably successful executive. We live in an old-fashioned eight-roomed house which was bought to conform strictly to the needs of the family. We have a family car (Ford, '56) and I have never owned a mink coat. I wear persian lamb, good, but slightly rubbed at

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the cuffs. Our children attend high school, on foot. We have rather more family life than social life, and we seem to get along well together, perhaps because we love each other. Neither my husband nor myself has ever been personality-tested.

Maybe my executive-husband is in the wrong line of work.

TORONTO MARY WELLS

TV Cowboys

I want to thank you for your article on Television Cowboys in SATURDAY NIGHT, reprinted in *The Vancouver Sun*. Your article puts into words the feeling I have about these programs.

Otherwise careful parents tell me that the cowboy pictures help the child to get rid of hostile emotions. Our son tells me his school teacher told the class that "Gunsmoke" was a good program!

We have four boys and your article will help me greatly to influence them to judge for themselves—and it will support my banning those programs completely.

VANCOUVER LEONE UNGLESS

In a recent copy of your magazine I read an article by Robert Thomas Allen on the TV Cowboy. I enjoyed this article very much indeed.

Your magazine is one of the best, and each issue is eagerly awaited—there is always something of absorbing interest or riotous comedy to be enjoyed! Keep it up!

VANCOUVER ELAINE JOHNSON

Impertinent?

"Pert" is an adjective that used to be applied only to ill-mannered children. It is now used indiscriminately by the press to describe female bank robbers, movie stars and starlets, beauty contestants, housewives, channel swimmers, hula-hoop champions, lady evangelists, or practically any female over sixteen years of age and under 140 pounds in weight, who happens to get her picture in the paper.

It is regrettable that a magazine of SATURDAY NIGHT'S standing should apply this tedious adjective to Queen Frederika of Greece.

BRANTFORD L. S. WILEY

Easy Money

The Canadian Government, which is beginning to scratch the bottom of the barrel and to mutter threats about a rise in income tax has overlooked the easiest touch of all—the Queen's Birthday List.

The tax-payer who shrieks with anguish at the addition of a couple of thousand dollars to his income tax would probably be happy to hand out fifty times that amount for some public benefaction if he could be sure that his donation carried with it the guaranteed gift certificate for a knighthood.

VICTORIA T. K. LEAMER

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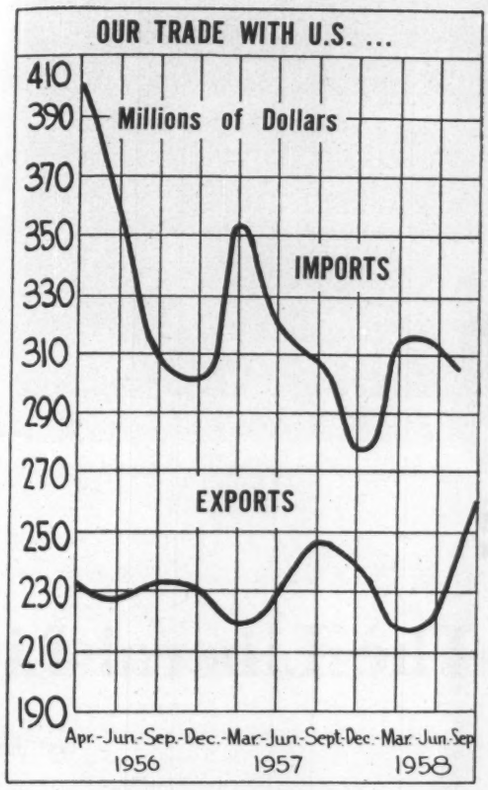
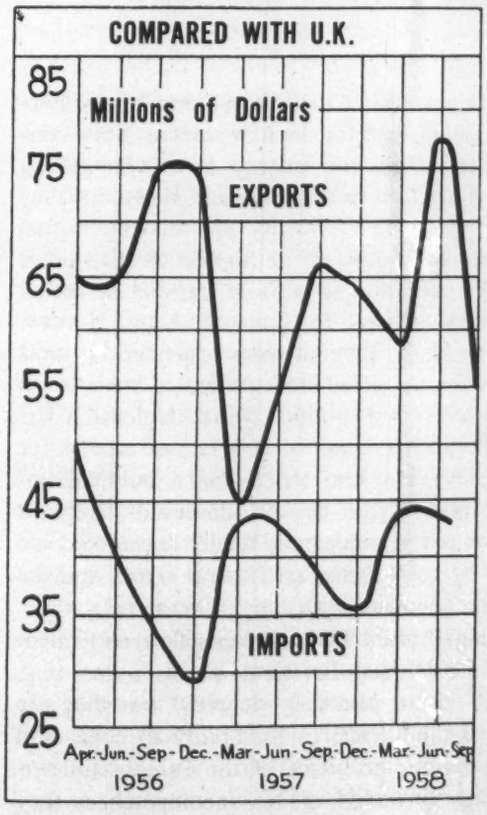


Over half export-import trading is with U.S.

Saturday Night

Making political capital of the changing patterns in our export trade is apt to be ill-advised. This year could easily bring an abrupt change in trade balance.

Foreign Trade: New Swing To U.S.



About one-sixth of total exports go to U.K.

by David Grenier

THE UNITED KINGDOM'S recent announcement officially sanctioning convertibility of the pound outside the sterling area caused a considerable stir in Canada. Newspapers gave it headline treatment, bankers hailed it as a "gesture of confidence" and politicians predicted great things for Canada.

George Drew, Canada's high commissioner to the U.K., said the move "will bring enormous advantages. It will open up the whole sterling area . . . to Canadian salesmen . . ."

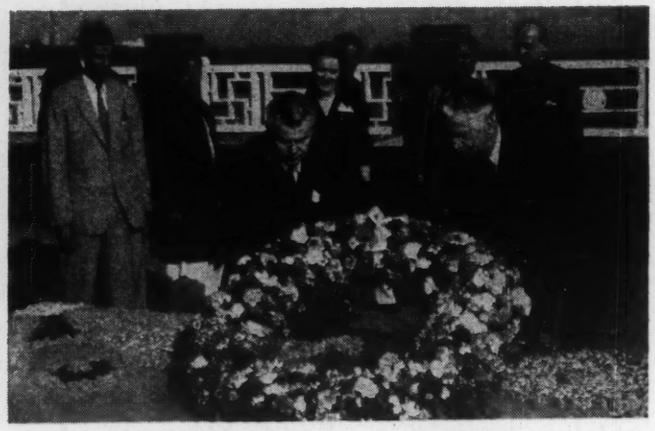
Prime Minister Diefenbaker said the action "constitutes a major step forward and a follow-up to action taken at the Commonwealth economic conference in Montreal".

Less enthusiastic observers hailed the move as a precursor of eased import restrictions and the eventual total freedom of the pound. At the same time most agreed the move did little more than recognize a situation that had existed, *de facto,* for several months with the unofficial support of the Bank of England.

The situation, now, is this: Pounds earned by selling into the sterling area—all Commonwealth countries (except Canada), the British protectorates in the Persian Gulf, Burma, Iceland, Iraq, the Irish Republic, Jordan and Lybia—may be converted into dollars, but only under a quota system for approved goods in approved amounts. This is unchanged. "Transferable area" countries—countries outside

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

Good at the cosy mike . . .



indefatigable in public ceremonial . . .

The Liberal Line i

by Edwi C

Diefenbaker, say the Liberals, is still running for office when he should be running the country. Their difficulty is how to persuade the rest of the country that this is so.

"BEING PRIME MINISTER of Canada is an exacting, full-time job. It is not show business."

The speaker was Liberal M.P. John W. Pickersgill, a man with strong qualifications to testify as an expert on the Canadian prime ministership. Before entering Parliament as an M.P., Jack Pickersgill served as private secretary and political handyman to Prime Minister Mackenzie King. As a member of the last Liberal Cabinet (Citizenship and Immigration) he was the closest political adviser of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. Nowadays, he is a confidant of a would-be prime minister, Liberal Leader Lester Pearson, a spare-time official biographer of veteran Prime Minister King, and one of the most outspoken critics of the present prime minister, Tory John Diefenbaker.

Pickersgill's sharpest criticism of Diefenbaker is that the incumbent PM is a showman rather than a statesman. "He doesn't seem to realize that at last he is the prime minister," says Pickersgill. "Instead of settling down to the job of running the country, he's still running for office, straining for personal attention, trying any kind of stunt that he thinks will catch a vote or a headline."

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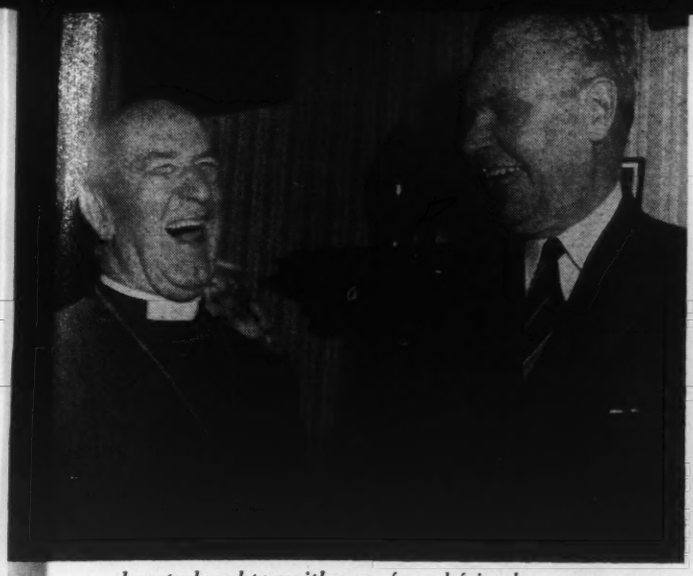

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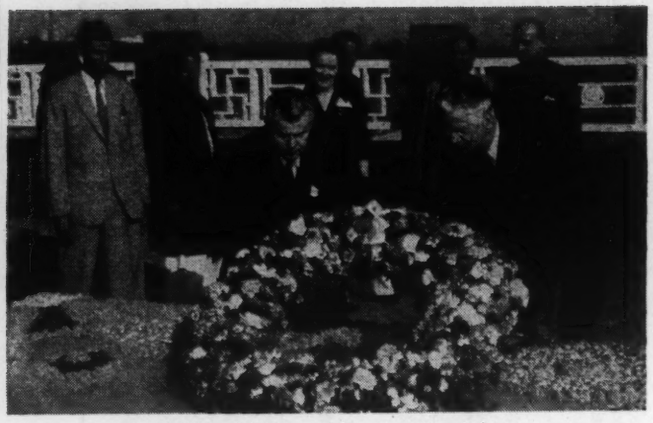

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The Liberal Line i

by Edwi C

Diefenbaker, say the Liberals, is still running for office when he should be running the country. Their difficulty is how to persuade the rest of the country that this is so.

"BEING PRIME MINISTER of Canada is an exacting, full-time job. It is not show business."

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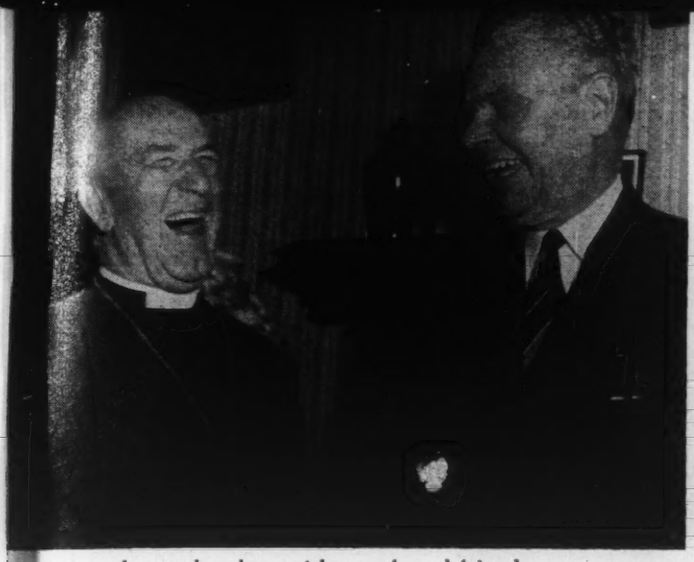

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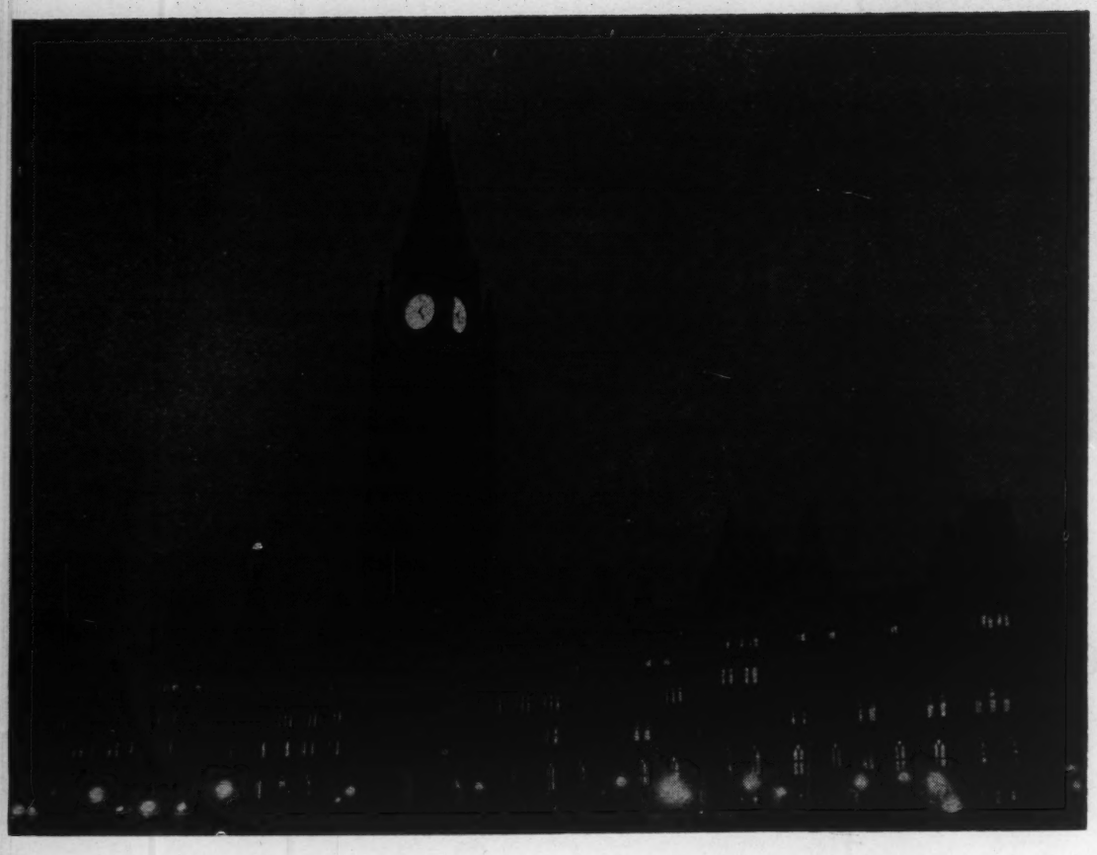

Installation of equipment for simultaneous English-French translation is not just a technical gadget. Its meaning is equality.

Parliament Now Bilingual At Last

by Norman Ward

French and English are dynamic, vigorous, different. Parliament's new system highlights the relationship.

WHEN THE SWITCH FLIPPED on January 15, 1959, to inaugurate the simultaneous translation system in the House of Commons, it marked something more than a technical improvement in Parliament's language services. It was one of those important occasions when the two official languages, English and French, appear publicly in a position of permanent and indisputable equality, in fact as well as in the constitutional sense.

It is over fifty years since Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by his Minister of Finance, Hon. W. C. Fielding, moved in the House that French "is in fact as well as by the constitution on a footing of equality" with English. Paradoxically, the Laurier-Fielding motion would have been unnecessary if the proposition it contained had been true. Another member had introduced a resolution to put French "on a footing of equality with the English language in all public matters," and since no government—especially one led by a French Canadian—could admit that inequality existed, Sir Wilfrid countered with an amendment in which he himself could have had little confidence. Significantly enough, neither the original motion nor Laurier's amendment was allowed to come to a vote.

The constitutional equality of French and English was not of course in doubt. Section 133 of the BNA Act draws no distinctions between the two languages, either of which may be used in Parliament, and both of which must be used for the parliamentary records and journals. In the House of Commons, the Deputy Speaker (an office created in 1885) is required by Standing Orders to have a "full and practical knowledge of the official language which is not that of Mr. Speaker," and other

rules require the use of both languages when formal steps are taken with bills and motions.

In practice, thanks chiefly to the haphazard and occasionally non-existent translation system which grew up after 1867, one language for years appeared to lag behind the other, sometimes a long way behind. The laggard was not always French, but very frequently English. One of Parliament's most substantial unsung achievements concerns its part in the development of an adequate translation system, not just within Parliament, but for public purposes generally. The development was not smooth or easy, and for prolonged periods little progress was made.

The chief substitute for an inadequate translation system then was the willingness of French Canadian MPs to speak English. Though it is rarely realized, some of the most notable debates that have taken place in Parliament could never have occurred if all the French-speaking members had resolutely followed the example of their English-speaking colleagues, and used only their mother tongue.

From time to time, the absence of a simultaneous translation has helped produce some curious results. When, a decade after Confederation, a pious Toronto MP came to the conclusion that it was high time the House of Commons opened its daily proceedings with prayer, the question immediately arose as to whether the Deity should be invoked in English or French, or both. It did no good when the Speaker, an Irish Catholic, pointed out that he could not speak a word of French, or when a cabinet minister argued that it did not matter which language was used, since the Lord presumably understood both. The product agreed on was a typical compromise: it included a card with a non-partisan prayer printed in English on one side and in French on the other, the whole so designed that one could not tell the front from the back.

The solution to language problems in Parliament has not always been so readily found. Because of the English-speaking majority in Parliament, the custom naturally developed that English was the working language of Parliament for most purposes, while French was the language into which speeches and records were subsequently translated. The acceptance of the custom did not, however, solve the problem of providing quickly good French translations of speeches made in English, or good English translations of those delivered in French.

For seven years after 1867 the translation problem was not acute, for no Hansard was kept. The newspapers of the day reported voluminously, and commented forcefully, on proceedings in Parliament, and in three of the years a private firm published an unofficial Hansard of its own which the government bought for distribution to members. But neither French nor English newspapers went out of their way to report speeches made in the other language, and Parliament as a national forum, either as it concerned its members or the public at large, was considerably handicapped. A long step forward was taken with the first real Hansard in 1875, but the available supply of competent translators was so small that for years translations came out weeks and even months after the originals had been published.

For over forty years after 1875 the system for speeches in the House provided for the publication with reasonable promptness of French translations of speeches in English. But English translations of French speeches (which were more greatly needed, since so few English-speaking MPs were bilingual) did not appear until the bound revised Hansard, often many months after the speeches had been made. It is a striking commentary on parliamentary bilingualism in Canada that while the early Hansards are full of complaints from French Canadian members about late French translations of proceedings that took place in English, similar complaints from English Canadian MPs about English translations of French speeches are almost impossible to find.

In 1920, weary of the problems they had in getting their words to their English Canadian compatriots, a group of French-speaking members urged some improvement in the translation services. They based their plea on the argument that "every member sitting in this House has the right, when rising to speak, to be understood." This is not a proposition easy to oppose in a free Parliament, and its supporters received a sympathetic hearing. In 1921 new arrangements were made whereby English translations of French speeches were available within a few days. It was not until the Bennett government established the Bureau for Translations that the two languages were finally put on a footing of equality as far as the printed parliamentary debates were concerned. In its second annual report the Bureau affirmed that "the English translation of all speeches delivered in French appeared in the same number of the Hansard along with

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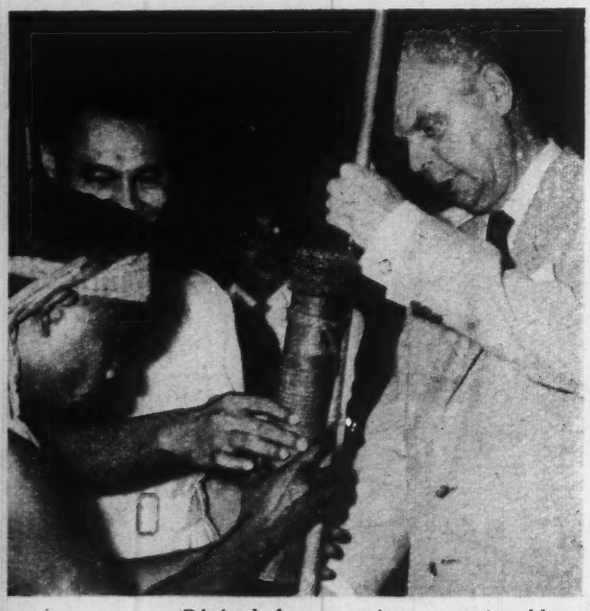
The world's foremost example of simultaneous multiple-language translation is at UN headquarters in New York.

Diefenbaker abroad is looked to as a man of vision: he is seen as an embodiment of the Commonwealth ideal. It could mean a handicap in politics.

The day after arriving in the Australian capital of Canberra the Diefenbakers visited the National War Memorial where the Prime Minister placed a wreath.

Commonwealth Image Of Diefenbaker

by Robert W. Reford



Diefenbaker examines a native blowpipe in Malayan aborigine village.

BEFORE LEAVING on his World Tour, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker described it as a practical illustration of Canada's belief in the importance of the Commonwealth in the world today. Judging by the press coverage and editorial comment in the countries he visited, his purpose was completely fulfilled, and he also scored a considerable personal triumph.

It is possible, in fact, that the tour was almost too successful. Mr. Diefenbaker made such a good impression that he may find it hard to live up to. Virtually any change in his government's policy that will affect the areas on his itinerary may prove a disappointment. For example, if the agreements on principles of economic policy reached at the Montreal Conference should prove little more than easy phrases as far as Canada is concerned, it would probably come as a shock to the Asian nations.

The one sour note seems to have been his London speech, which was badly received in certain quarters. It may be a coincidence that he had been there before and had been given a wonderful press. Was this, perhaps, an example of the difficulty of living up to a reputation? However, it is the intention here to review the reaction to Mr. Diefenbaker in the countries he had not previously visited.

The criticisms of the Prime Minister's trip were all made at home.

In India, the Prime Minister and his wife saw many historical monuments including the Taj in Agra. They are seen in the Hall of Public Audience.

It would be wrong to expect people on the other side of the world to understand the implications of a threatened rail strike in Canada or the nature of the many problems facing the Cabinet. Equally, it would be bad manners for them not to welcome a distinguished guest. However, the reception he was given was real and spontaneous, and this editorial from the *Malay Mail* is an example:

"Malaya has welcomed a distinguished statesman to its shores in the person of Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Diefenbaker and his wife are welcomed not only for their own sakes but also as representatives of the Dominion of Canada, a vast country far away from Malaya but closely linked by membership in the Commonwealth of Nations . . .

"Visits such as those which Mr. Diefenbaker is making and which will be followed shortly by that of the President of India, head of State of another vast country which has maintained its Commonwealth links, help to show that the association is a very real thing."

Two subjects which the Prime Minister touched on in his press conference became the subject of controversy in this country. They were the possibility that Canada's Colombo Plan assistance might in future be more in the form of wheat due to our mounting surplus, and his remarks on the recognition of Communist China. They caused hardly a ripple in the countries where they were made.

It was in Ceylon that Mr. Diefenbaker spoke on wheat and the Colombo Plan. It was mentioned in the news dispatches of only one of the three Colombo newspapers, and with no hint of criticism. All three papers used as their headline story the fact that Canadian aid under this programme has no strings attached to it.

Communist China first was discussed in Karachi and recurred at press conferences throughout the trip. However, the *Times* of Karachi mentioned it only in the last two paragraphs of its news report, while *Dawn*, the official Moslem League paper, had no reference to it. In India, the *Hindu of Madras* devoted two columns on its front page and two full columns inside to the Prime Minister's press conference, printing many of his questions and answers almost verbatim, yet only three paragraphs were devoted to China.

Indeed, in view of the controversy in Canada, it is surprising to find the Canberra *Times* writing of Mr. Diefenbaker's remarks in these words:

"He may be able to broaden Australian Government thinking on the question of facing the fact of Red China's existence. Quite apparently he finds it an odd state of affairs to ignore the established Government of 600-million people whose friendship (and trade) can be greatly more valuable than their enmity."

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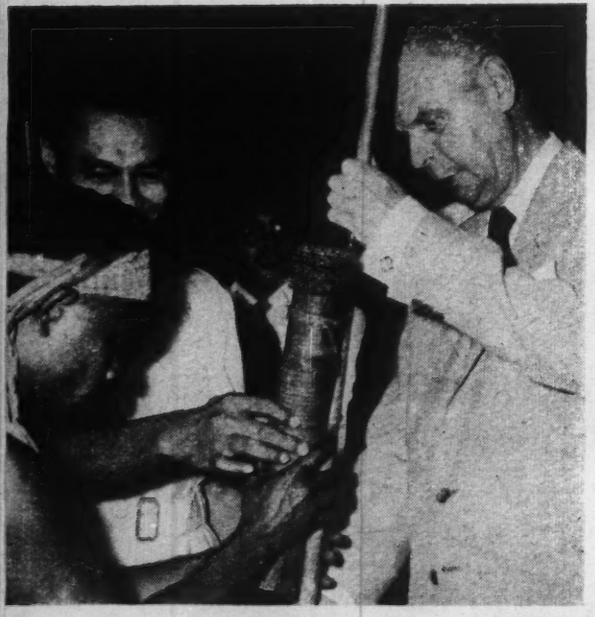

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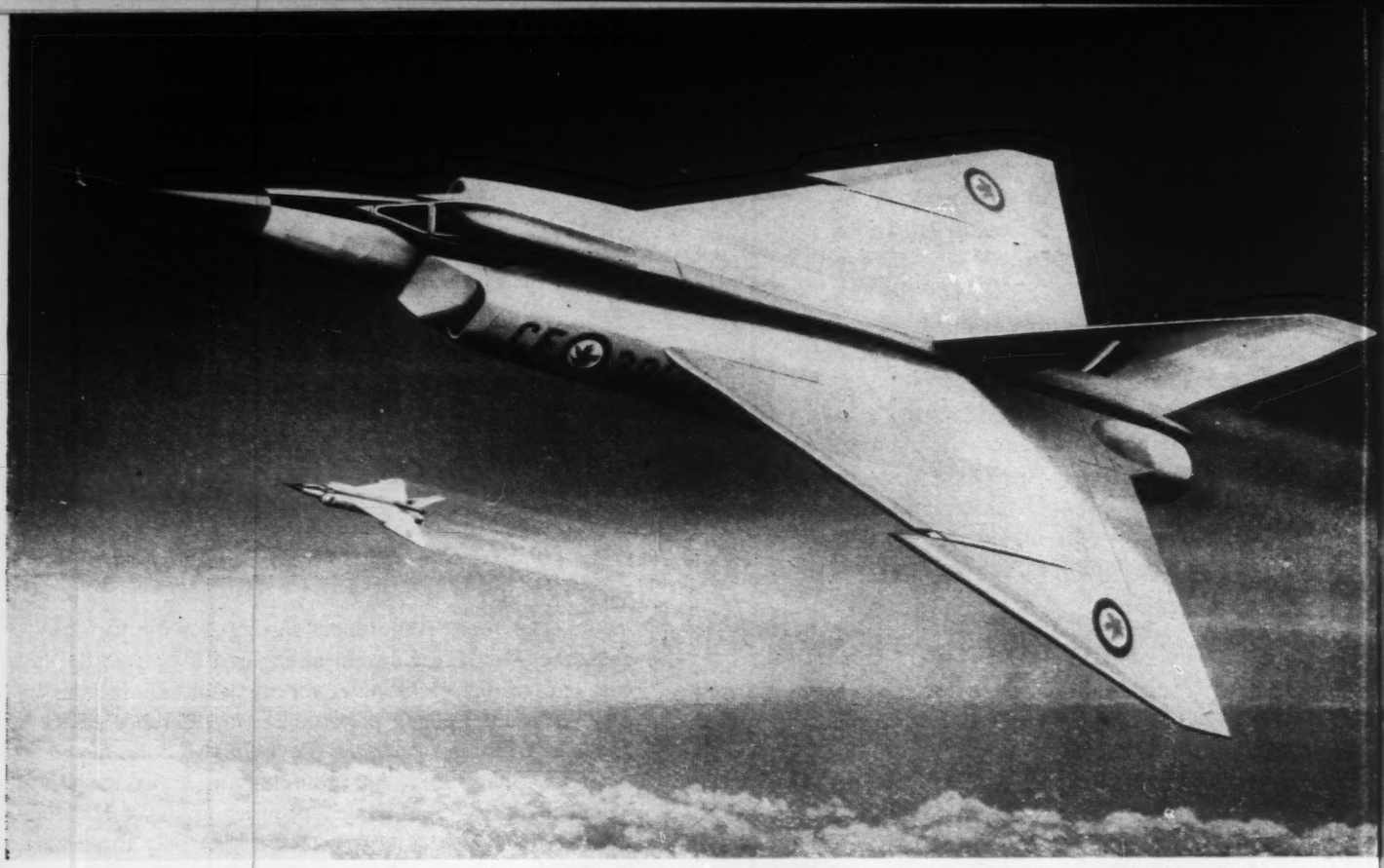
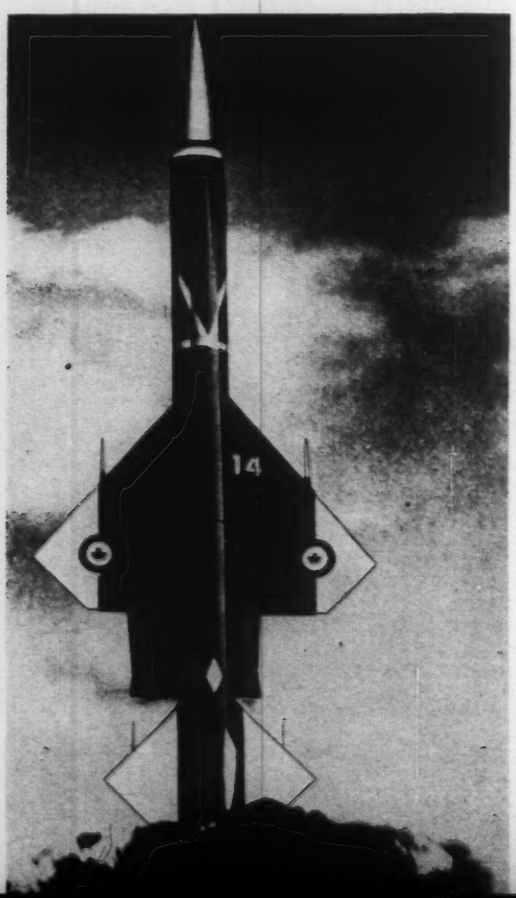


The CF-105 "Arrow" has become one of bitterest controversies. If it goes will we still need manned fighters?

Part Two:

Wanted Now — A Defence Policy

by Maxwell Cohen



A Bomarc missile blasts off from its launching pad in a roar of flame and smoke headed for identified attacker.

CANADIAN DEFENCE POLICY must rest on certain assumptions and I would suggest the following are inescapable:

1. We are members of, and partners in, a defensive alliance, with the United States as leader and the British, the French (and the Germans tomorrow) as the second tier of authority and responsibility.
2. Canadian defence efforts have a European-NATO and a North American aspect. Our diplomacy and the distribution of our forces must take these two aspects into account.
3. While the movement toward forms of disengagement, the suspension of tests, the elimination of surprise attacks and disarmament in general, must always attract constructive Canadian interest and, in some cases, active support, these cannot affect our basic and immediate obligations as a member of a military alliance for the defence of the West.
4. As a North American state we are a geographic partner and a military ally of the United States. Defence policy for Canada must have, in the end, an essentially North American orientation.
5. Deterrence and deterrent power remain at present the most significant ideas and instruments of western defence thinking and Canada shares this approach and is protected by it— although a new concept of "intermediate deterrence" has appeared. Here the

new approach would employ minor, tactical, nuclear weapons against the first evidence of aggression and this use would so indicate our serious purposes as to perhaps forestall full nuclear warfare.

Cutting across these assumptions is a certain underlying conflict of thought and emotion about any defence policy, however rationally developed. For it is not unnatural to say to ourselves: why trouble deeply about defence measures in view of the relatively unimportant role Canadian decisions, manpower and skills play in the total western effort? The inference, therefore, is that the easiest and cheapest way for us would be simply to find the most convenient niche in the total western defence scheme without presumptuous assertions of a special Canadian place.

Yet no Canadian caring for the emergence of a national spirit can avoid the duty of trying to fashion a Canadian policy however fatalistic may be one half of his mind as he views a drifting generation and world, where our own powers to direct the drift are less than marginal. Hence the purpose in striving to delineate a Canadian policy is at least two-fold: first, as a positive expression of the Canadian spirit, which would otherwise be repressed and damaged by drift or mere conformity to the policies of others; and second, because there are surely some specific military, political and economic programs that are or could be essentially Canadian and which deserve to be implemented both for their international as well as their national consequences.

If we address ourselves first to the international sector it seems clear that the particular Canadian contribution, politically and diplomatically, lies in providing a relatively fresh, creative and detached mind to the problems of the alliance, to the means of consultation among its members, to the opportunities for new contacts with the Soviet world and, finally, to inviting the sympathy, if not active support, of the uncommitted nations. These measures are perhaps made more possible for us by the

An "unknown" aircraft is "picked off" on a scope in a SAGE control centre. Mechanical mind directs missiles.

simple fact that we do not bear major responsibilities in the alliance. We are not inhibited by leadership and can take initiatives possibly inappropriate to the United States or the United Kingdom.

To some extent this type of Canadian opportunity already has been illustrated by our willingness to examine with objectivity the modified Rapacki Plan. Similarly, while we may have doubted the value of having a Canadian seat on the now expired U.N. Disarmament Subcommission of five member states, we have not hesitated to play an active role in the search for test suspension and the elimination of surprise attacks—however impossible the latter objective now may have proved to be, at Geneva.

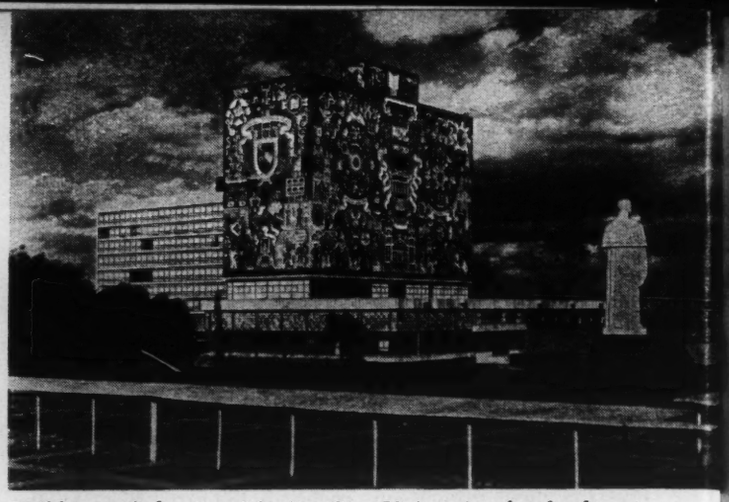
In other areas, too, we are able to mix defence and diplomacy in our own special way to the apparent advantage of our allies. Our policies with respect to UNEF

CONTINUED ON PAGE 41

We must bring the strongest pressures to bear on the U.S. forces to evolve, not formulas, but the habit of allocating purchases to Canadian industries.

Has Canada diversified too much in manning the three Services? She now has a Navy of 20,000, an Army of 49,000 and an Air Force of 51,000. Here are a new destroyer, Army rockets and obsolescent CF-100.

Only an hour by plane from Mexico City, the coastal resort of Acapulco offers splendid views of rugged Pacific shore.



Buildings of the new Mexico City University dazzle the eye with ceramic murals, stress modernistic architectural design.

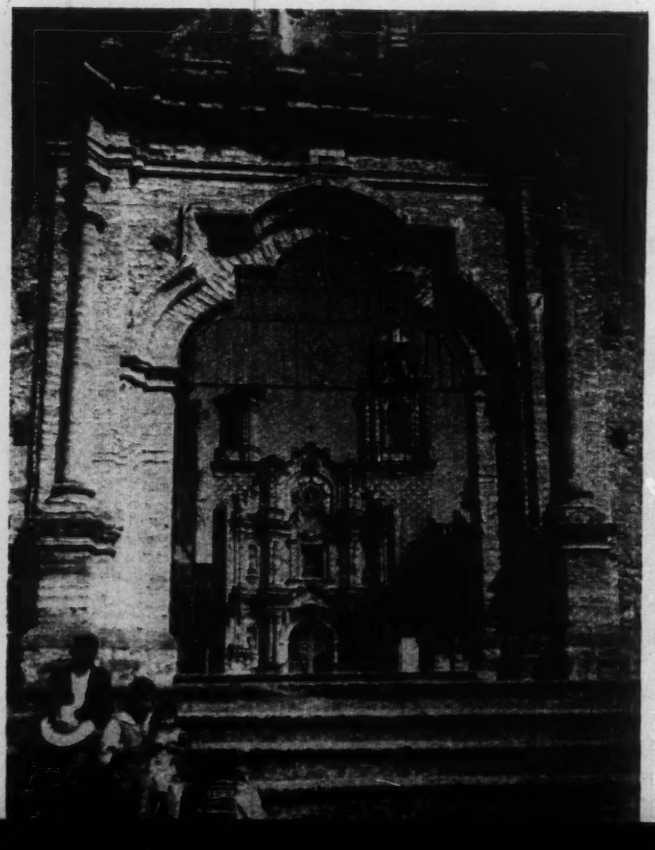
Adventure I

by Harr Ra

Mexican artisans are world famous for the quality of their metalwork. A Taxco artist displays his skill with tin.

THE NAMES OF MARIO and his shrewd sidekick Shorty Lopez will not turn up in any travel guides or literature on Mexico. Nonetheless these pleasant scoundrels are as much a part of the scenery as Indian art and Tequila. Mario and Shorty are beachboys at Acapulco, friends to the world, procurers of all things, fish-hunters, friends of lovely, lonely ladies, past and present masters of the art of artfully removing the peso from the passing tourist.

I mention these kind thieves because they are so much a part of the atmosphere of Acapulco where the water is warm enough to swim in day or night, where you never wear a jacket, only seldom wear shoes, and never give a thought to life back home in Canada. Acapulco is one of those rare resorts which combines that pleasant



The Church of San Francisco Acatepec near Cholula typifies the architectural style popular in Mexico's historic past.

Below Cuernavaca, Lake Tequescuitengo provides warm water the year round for the water skiier and swimmer alike.

Acapulco features a morning beach and an afternoon beach. This is Caleta, the morning beach. Los Hornos is the other.

re In Mexico

rr Rasky

Mexico's booming economy has meant a face-lifting for many of its cities. A street in Mexico City provides an example.

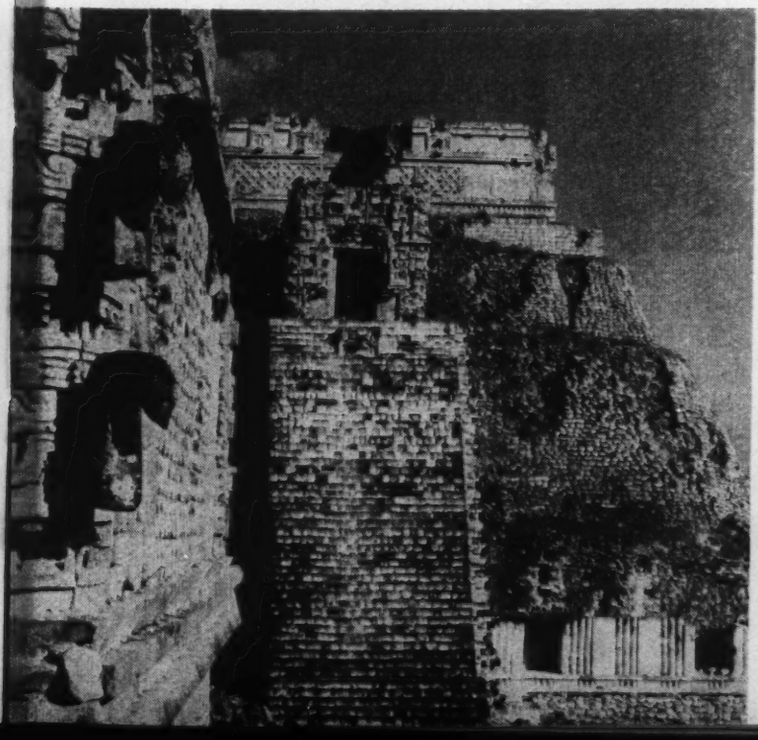
sand-through-your-toes feeling with the exotic impression that you are in a far-off land. Its technicolor sunsets are as corny as a Hollywood-inspired honeymoon, and the rock and surf setting ready and waiting for Hitchcock to film a magnificent chase scene. Acapulco is also one of those places where you can live on a midget sized budget or if you wish to live like a governor general you can do that too, but still at a fraction of what it costs elsewhere.

Then, what are the drawbacks to this southern paradise?

Only two in reality. The first is that plane fare is somewhat more expensive than the costs to closer January beaches. Canadian Pacific operates four flights weekly from Toronto and Montreal. If you're leaving from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

Mexican peons are an integral part of the rural life. These farm people of the Puebla area are weaving hats from straw.



At Uxmal in the State of Yucatan, you may see ruins of pyramids and temples built by Maya Indians in the 10th century.

On the island of Janitzio, native fishermen still employ the quaint butterfly boats favored by their forefathers.

Growing competition by industry for lendable funds is squeezing the mortgage market. Alert investors, to profit, must know the rules to —

Make Money With Mortgages

by M. C. Beber

THE ATTRACTION of the mortgage market is growing steadily for many Canadian investors. With stock markets near record highs and many issues showing low yields and the bond market suffering renewed depression, increasing amounts of investment funds are looking for a more suitable vehicle.

The post-war housing boom has been the key to the broadening of interest in mortgages. Institutions such as trust companies, insurance firms and banks have supplied most new mortgage money to sustain the physical growth of Canada.

These institutions obtain much of their money for mortgages from the savings of individual Canadians. If they can successfully invest in mortgages, there is no reason why the individual Canadian cannot also be successful. He can follow the same basic rules and use the same facilities.

And, if Canadian construction is to maintain or better an expected 1959 construction of 150,000 housing units (individual houses and apartments) it will need the greatest possible support from individual investors.

The supply of mortgage money is considered the key by builders and housing financiers. Last year, the federal government stepped into the picture with large amounts of money that sparked a quick recovery in the Canadian economy as spending on new housing increased.

But such transfusions cannot continue indefinitely. Now that the Canadian economy is again turning higher, demand for money is increasing from other industries.

If more Canadians supply money to the mortgage market, insurance companies and banks can be in a better position to supply money for new factories and other major growth projects.

Actually, it's only a case of bringing to the attention of investors the possibilities and techniques in the mortgage market. Investors can be anyone with almost any amount of money. The individual with $500 can join with others and buy a mortgage on a pooled basis.

This approach is followed by some investment clubs who are concentrating in mortgages rather than stocks.

For investors, these are the more obvious attractions of mortgages.

1. Yields are considerably higher than on many other investments, ranging anywhere from 6½% to 15% on first and second mortgages. First mortgages run from 6½% to 8% in yield.

2. Security can be tailor-made. The range of mortgages and properties is as great as needs of individuals and types of homes and buildings put up in Canada.

3. Land ownership. Security behind mortgages is land, a more stable type of security than stock markets which tend to fluctuate more violently, particularly after such an extended advance as has occurred this year.

4. Repayment of capital. The rollover aspect of mortgages with money coming in regularly means continual reinvestment. Thus the investor catches all the swings in market conditions. Conventional mortgages run from five to 10 years with repayments of principal and interest on a quarterly basis.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

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It was this leadership that enabled GM Diesel to produce the model GMDH-1 Diesel-hydraulic locomotive—first of its type to be engineered and built in Canada! This versatile engineering group also performed design studies for Diesel-electric generator installations for helping solve the many problems of rugged Canadian operating conditions.

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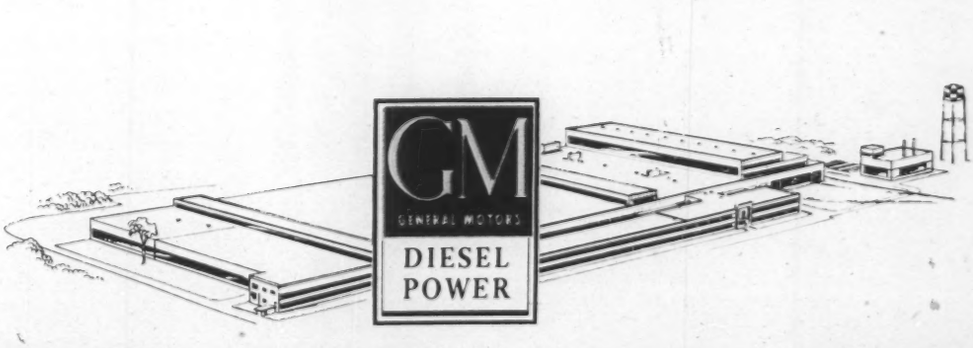
horizons in mass transportation!



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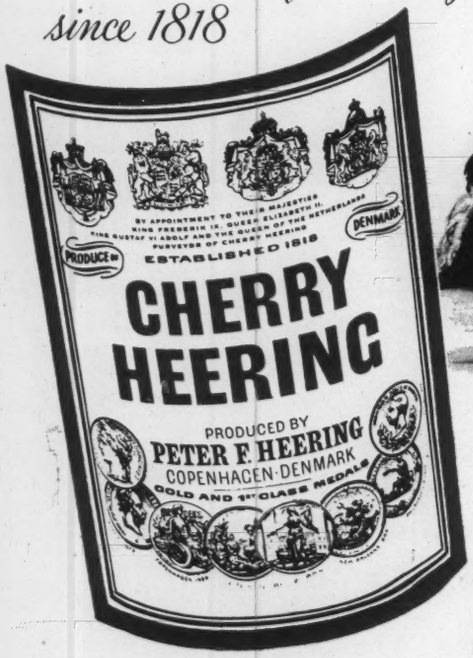

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Records

by William Krehm

Moussorgsky: Pictures at an Exhibition **Grieg:** Concerto for Piano and Orchestra. Philippe Entremont and the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. *Columbia ML 5301.*

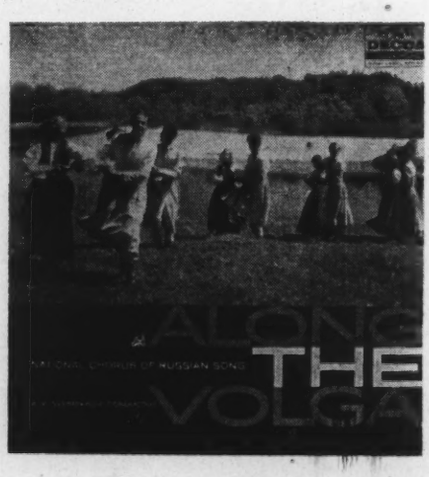
Ravel's arrangement for orchestra of the Moussorgsky work stands between us and the piano original and makes it seem a black-and-white sketch alongside an oil painting. But there are finesses of line that can be obscured by two brilliant daubs of color, and listening to the work on the piano is rewarding. Entremont offers an adroit and sensitive reading. Sound good.

J. S. Bach: Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Boston Symphony under Charles Munch with Doriot Anthony Dwyer and James Pappoutsakis, Flutes, Richard Burgin, Violin and Lukas Foss, Piano. *RCA-Victor LM-2198.*

There are broad concessions to the modern age in these performances: the use of a piano in the Fifth Brandenburg, and some of Munch's moods and runaway tempi. But even if diffracted through the hotter atmosphere of the 19th century, the spirit of the wonderful music comes through. The twinkling flute-playing of Messers Dwyer and Pappoutsakis is above all delightful. Sound good.

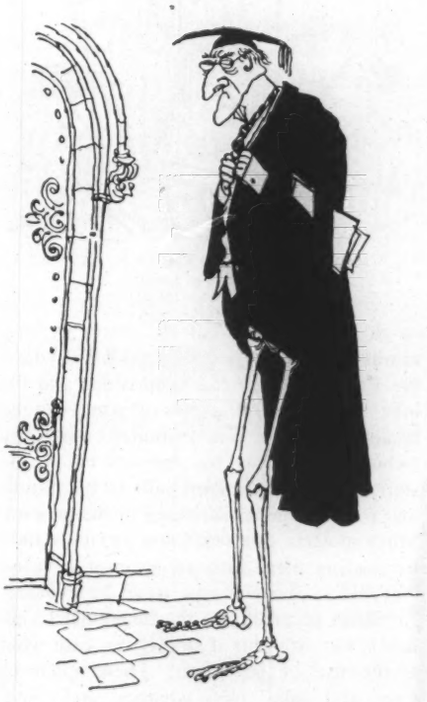
Along the Volga: National Chorus of Russian Songs. A. Y. Sveshnikov, Conductor. *Decca DL 9985.*

The 95-voice chorus on this disc offers you everything that you could expect of a Russian popular chorus—the cavernous rumble of basses, the broad-boned sentimentality and massive violence that somehow suggest the far-flung Volga that the singing is so often about. Performance good. Sound good.



Books

by Arnold Edinborough



Any resemblance to any master alive or half-dead is purely coincidental.

Of Masters and Molesworth

The adventures of the clot of St. Custard's have now been collected into one volume. In the face of it, educationists the world over will blench and tremble.

GEOFFREY WILLANS and Ronald Searle have sent young Nigel Molesworth over to Canada before in an attempt to break the even tenor of life in our happy, child-centred schools. But his first foray, entitled *Down With Skool* was too blunt for both our pedagogues and home-and-schoolers. A little more progress was made with *How to be Topp*, which by its falsely conformist title may have lured some unsuspecting readers into heresy. *Whizz for Atomms* rode in with sputnik and was thus lost in the serious pointing with alarm and viewing with lack of pride which that blast-off produced in its wake (or should we say tail?)

Now the battle has obviously and irrevocably been joined. *The Compleet Molesworth* is a block-buster of a book of over 370 pages embellished with page after page of subversive designs — designs which only Ronald Searle could have drawn. The book not only contains all three earlier ventures listed above but an entirely new contribution entitled *Back in the Jug Agane.*

But perhaps I should introduce Nigel Molesworth. He is a small boy with dirty face, disgusting pockets, inky fingers, insatiable curiosity and atrocious manners except in the company of adults. He is a boarder at St. Custard's, England, Europe, the World, the Universe, Space. He has a younger brother, Molesworth 2, who "is utterly wet and a weed and it panes me" says Molesworth 1, "to think i am of the same blud . . . i diskard him." His friends include Grabber "who is head of the skool captane of everything and winer of the mrs. joyful prize for rafia work. His pater is very rich and hav a super rolls enuff said".

Then there is Fotherington-Thomas who is always saying "Hullo, sun," "Hullo clouds" and skipping like a girlie. He reads chaterbox chiz and we suspeckt that he keeps dollies at home. Anyway his favourite charakter is little lord fauntleroy and when i say he hav a face like a tomato he repli "i forgives you molesworth for those uncouth words." There is also a fat bully; Peason, Molesworth's best friend; and an assortment of school boys all uncannily true to life but hideous in every aspect spiritual and physical.

In these boys, English though they be, dressed in grey short knickers instead of jeans and collecting train numbers rather than toys from cereal boxes, we can see Canadian equivalents clearly—except in one thing. These boys are made to work at school, hate it as a result but have to stick it because it costs their parents money directly out of their pockets instead of out of taxes. For example, Molesworth says that "all skools . . . are nothing but kanes, lat. french, geog. hist. algy, geom, headmasters, skool dogs, skool soosages my bro . . . and MASTERS everywhere." There is only a slight resemblance here to the civics, nature conservation, art work and elementary maths done by Canadian children at the same age. And as we read *The Compleet Molesworth* we may well ask why there is such difference between one set of schools and another.

Perhaps the reason is to be found in the healthy regard which Geoffrey Willans has for the average boy's low cunning and intelligence. In this country we are apt to assume that the young mind is not inquiring, is not shrewd and is not capable of being stretched. We are apt to wait until the age of adolescence (when, especially in co-educational schools, the mind is running on other things) before we start to pile on the homework and start half a dozen new subjects in one confusing year.

Molesworth, gifted with Willans' shrewdness, sums up his schooling very cynically. Masters, he is aware, are not all the same but all are (almost unbelievably) human. Thus all Latin masters are old because everything in Latin happened so long ago; they have one joke and a good hearty

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Back to jug agane.

laugh at this will "cut the leson by two minits six seconds or half a gender rhyme." No French master can keep order and his joke (Je suis i am a pot of jam) can be laughed at for five minutes especially "when peason hav his famous fit of hysterics when he put fruit salts in his mouth and fome as he fall writhing to the ground. Math masters are strict and stern — only by leading them into an account of what they did in the war can work be avoided.

"Skool according to the headmaster's pi-jaw is like life chiz if that is the case what is the use of going on? There must be give and take, fair weather and foul, triumph and disaster but he do not give the exact proportions. Anyway he finally come to it. There must be WORK."

One whole section of the book, *How to be Topp*, is devoted to showing how this philosophy of adults can best be coped with. For as Molesworth points out, parents too often "do not realise that all boys are numskulls with O branes which is not surprising when you look at the parents really". As he concludes: "Beware of addults whether parents or beaks. They have only one wish i.e. to make noble upright boys like them chiz. And look at them! What a lot, eh?"

But it is in dealing with the whole problem of adults that Molesworth is so good, and Willans shows his own good insight into the child mind. There is one splendid occasion when, the house having been scrubbed to a preternatural state of cleanliness and polish, an old school chum of the mater's arrives. Molesworth rises to the occasion thus:

"Mabel entwhistle arive in a super car a bentley or aston martin which show that mr. entwhistle hav a clue or 2 wich is more than pop have Women thro themself into each others arms like guided missiles.

"Darling darling (chiz) how iovely to see you after all these years'

"Visitor then gaze about as if she has

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" 'How sweet your house is'

Thinks; a dump

" 'nigel! this must be nigel! Wot a good-looking boy'

Thinks: Ugh

" 'And your younger boy how luvley'

"If anyone can call molesworth 2 luvley you kno she is telling a whoper even blue corduroy trousers do not make him into bubles not by a long chalk so it show how artificial and empty ect hem hem.

Enter CICELY entwhistle

Your mater: 'Cicely! She's already a beauty Such hair. Such eyes ect'

Thinks: Gosh! wot a plane child!

"And so it go on the lunch is cold molesworth 2 drop the sprouts cicely cant eat the steak and all larff wot screams children are to be sure. Zoom out into the garden and cicely follo litle does she kno gay child wot is coming to her. Enuff said. The maters jaber away until teatime and at length the ghastly day is over."

But the book is not over. There are just such hilarious scenes for another two hundred pages. It is a tonic for the New Year. And someone should make a resolution to write a similar one for the Canadian scene. Perhaps if we started to laugh at our schools more we should get better ones than we do. There is far too much starch in the present attitude of educators and far too little iron in the curriculum. Molesworth could give them a hint or two on the changing of both conditions.

The Compleet Molesworth, by Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle—pp. 377 lavishly illustrated—*Clarke Irwin—$4.50.*

Short Reviews

King George VI, His Life And Reign, by John W. Wheeler-Bennett—pp. 891—with illustrations & genealogical table—*Macmillan—$10.*

Sympathetic but not hero-worshipping, intimate but not cheaply so, revealing but not indiscreet, this book is a model of what a royal biography may be. The late King was not spectacular, but he was loveable, and when a trick of fate made him a monarch he met his destiny in the great tradition. This is the story in full, admirably organized and plainly told.

S.M.

The Bathtub Hoax, by H. L. Mencken—pp. 286—*McClelland & Stewart—$5.00.*

With commendable piety Robert McHugh has collected and edited these fugitive pieces, including the famous leg-pull which gives the book its name. Here is great journalism, individual and refreshing, ranging over education, food, censorship, literature and marriage. The Glossary is too big: since when has a reader of Mencken needed glosses for Abelard, Cagliostro, Debs, Pestalozzi or Volstead? S.M.

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

All Around the World

THERE HAVE ALWAYS been screen travel enthusiasts, but until recent years no one paid them more than the minimum attention. An undemanding group, they were content to go where Traveloguist Fitzpatrick went, see the world through his eyes and lens, listen to his cheerful hypnotic drone on the soundtrack, and, in the meantime, wait for him to reshuffle his colored picture postcards and arrange them in a new series.

With Cinerama the screen, prodigiously enlarged, has taken on a curve almost as wide and seductive as the horizon itself. As as result the screen travel lover has come at last into his own. The travelogue, once grudgingly conceded as an added feature, has emerged as a super-production, with all the embellishments of the giant feature, and with special endowments of its own.

"South Seas Adventure", with its embracing screen, places the movie-goer practically in the centre of its improbable world. The sea is shatteringly blue, and so wide that a full-rigged sailing vessel first appears as nothing more than a spot of Pacific spume. The waves break and murmur on the beach in pure stereophonic sound. Natives and travellers have that delicious wax finish, peach or coffee or rich chocolate, which is the triumph of technicolor.

There is even drama of a familiar sort. At one point, for instance, the dancers, beaches and revolving palms fade out, the background music mounts to a shattering crash, and there, in place of the unmasked phantom or the faceless horror at the window, is the vast glacial range of New Zealand, icy and spectral under a tinted sky. No device has been neglected, for this

Pidgin English in the New Hebrides.

is travelogue-spectacle, which handles its big bright mindless land-and-seascape with exactly the same eye for effect and performance as though it were dealing with human actors.

Hula girls, ukeleles and guitars greet visitors to Hawaii.

A Maori warrior terrifies enemies.

The super-travelogue has become immensely popular, as indeed it deserves to, with all that trouble and expense. However it still leaves out of account a small group of screen-travel enthusiasts, who would prefer a simple and perhaps more unattainable film-travelogue — the visual record of some remote country and people, photographed with the special sensitivity that the outsider owes to the strangers whose day-by-day life he is invading; and then presented as far as possible without commentary; especially without that familiar nudge-in-the-ribs commentary which attempts to put people at ease in strange surroundings.

Two French travelogues, "Paris" and "Paris to the Pyrenees" turned up during the holiday season. The first attempted to cover, on a relatively small screen and in less than half an hour, practically every civilized aspect of Parisian life—art, literature, government, haute couture, cathedrals, the Sorbonne—and went about the assignment with high concern and no visible plan, so that one was left with the feeling of having been whisked about the world capital by an erudite but demented cabman.

The second however, "Paris to the Pyrenees" was everything that a modest travelogue should be. The film followed the itinerary of a pair of young tourists through the towns, countryside, walled fortifications and ancient fishing villages of a part of the world that was civilized before the collapse of the Roman Empire. Sunnily photographed, it offered exactly the enjoyment, both visual and vicarious, that a holiday travelogue should provide. In both films the commentary was copious but decorous. So was the wine-tasting party that followed, courtesy of the Commercial Counsellor of the French Embassy.

There is still an audience for this type of unpretentious travelogue, which is just about as large as life, and almost as engagingly natural.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

WHEN SAMUEL RESHEVSKY, American grandmaster, was a touring child prodigy in the early 1920's he was engaged by the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago to play twenty opponents simultaneously. Not more than a hundred spectators were anticipated but 1,500 turned up! That all might see the tiny expert it was decided to empty the swimming pool, place the chess tables in the bottom and accommodate the crowd in the five surrounding tiers of galleries.

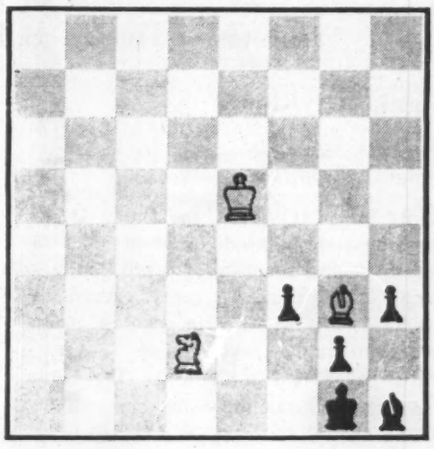
No. 210 was composed at the age of 9.

White: Dr. Em. Lasker, Black: S. Reshevsky (Nottingham, 1936).

1.P-Q4, P-Q4; 2.P-QB4, PxP; 3.Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4.P-K3, P-K3; 5.BxP, P-B4; 6. Kt-B3, P-QR3; 7.Castles, P-QKt4; 8.B-Q3, PxP; 9.PxP, B-Kt2; 10.B-Kt5, B-K2; 11.Q-K2, Castles; 12.QR-Q1, QKt-Q2; 13.Kt-K5, Kt-Q4!; 14.B-B1, KKtxKt; 15.PxKt, Kt-B3; 16.P-QR4, Q-Q4!; 17.Kt-B3, KR-B1!; 18.B-Kt2, Kt-K5!; 19.R-B1, Kt-Kt4!; 20.PxP, PxP; 21.BxP, KtxKtch; 22.PxKt, Q-Kt4ch; 23.K-R1, Q-Kt5! wins.

Solution of Problem No. 209 (Dobbs). Key, 1.QxP.

Problem No. 210, by S. Reshevsky. White mates in three. (3 + 5)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

THE LITTLE STORE was quiet when Jim went in, very different from just before Christmas. "You sold all your birds then," he remarked, "though you did tell me you hadn't got many this first time."

"I only had twenty altogether." The old man smiled. "They cost me just a hundred bucks, which wasn't bad when I paid seven dollars each for turkeys."

Jake does well even in that rather poor district, but this had been a new venture for him. "I remember," Jim commented. "You had quite an odd selection. Only turkeys, geese, and ducks, but I've forgotten the numbers."

"Twice as many turkeys as geese, and as many ducks as I had to pay in dollars for one goose and one duck," said Jake. "Same prices for each whether I got one or more of either or both."

Geese were priced higher than ducks, of course. But how many of each had the old man bought? (92)

Answer on Page 44.

Words, Words, Words!

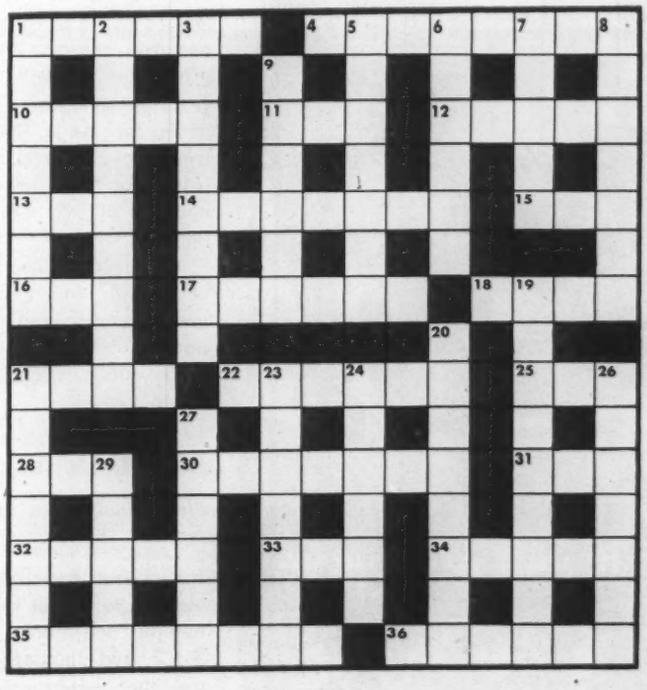
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 In London he may be an escort around the East End. (6)
4 See 35.
10 Dread to move when challenged? (5)
11 I join her in a Verdi opera. (3)
12 Going out? Better take these. (5)
13 Its doors don't sound like 12. (3)
14 If something won't fit, nothing will! (7)
15 Is this offspring? (3)
16 Drug addicts take it internally. (3)
17 Mother ran down to the center—on one, probably. (6)
18, 21. Bugle call that makes dogs regretful? (4,4)
22 Leer, if it gives you any. (6)
25 She goes, she's gone. (3)
28 See 9
30 The last turn. (7)
31 Drink that went to 19's head. (3)
32 Emil turned to the east to find resin. (5)
33 Most distasteful to a procrastinator. (3)
34 To Jason she proved that hell has no fury like a woman scorned. (5)
35, 4, 20. If Wordsworth spoke truly, dad should call his son papa. (3,5,2,6,2,3,3)
36 Not one of those many words spoken in jest. (6)

DOWN

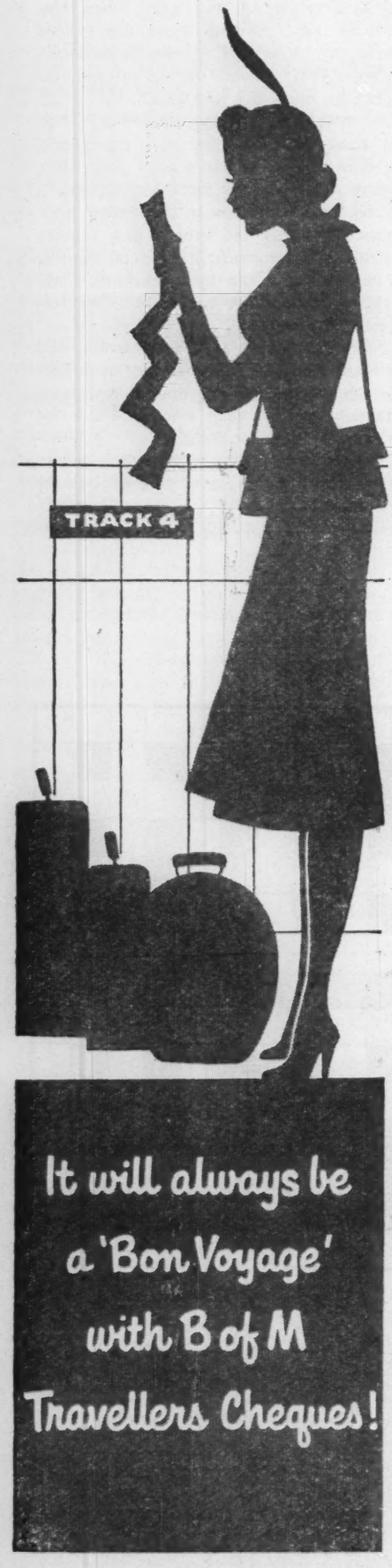
1 Two fish of the same family produce a small moth. (7)
2 But we doubt if Schubert's or Toselli's were ever sung under a window. (9)
3 End anger in union. (8)
5 Creature responsible for the roar of the ocean? (3,4)
6 Geneva could be a means of getting your own back. (6)
7 The late person often leaves them behind. (5)
8 To be individual I've to be taken on. (7)
9, 28. Segregate by rearrangement the colored from the chocolate, perhaps. (6,3)
19 Great B.C. conqueror and Pope. (9)
20 See 35.
21 He's not exactly perfect to head the Paris police. (7)
23 "Hope springs . . . . . in the human breast". (Pope) (7)
24 They can't be illicit relations. (2-4)
26 Concealed by the old undercover-agents? (4,3)
27 Leave it to him, and Wodehouse, to pick an uncommon common name. (6)
29 One of these was supposed to have produced a golden 28. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS
1 Bookmarks
6 Sloop
9 Cock robin
10 Irene
11 Bringer
12 Beheads
13 Nest
14 Chartered
17 Capillary
21, 23. Evil genius
25 Enteric
26 Cabaret
27 Incur
28 Nutritive
29 Spend
30 Carpentry

DOWN
1 Backbone
2 Orchids
3 Mirage
4 Rebirth
5 Sand-bar
6 Slighted
7 Operate
8 Please
15 Mirrored
16 Flattery
18 Article
19 Laconic
20 Reciter
22 Verdict
23 See 21
24 Oblige (459)



Gold & Dross

Dividends vs. drilling — Intangible assets in brewing — A carriage-trade situation in asbestos — Those U.S. lead and zinc quotas.

Sigma Dividend

Why did Sigma Mines cut its dividend? —C.A., Winnipeg.

Sigma Mines (Quebec), the Dome Mines subsidiary, sliced its dividend in order to pay for a new program of depth development. It is paying 10 cents a share in January 1959 whereas in 1958 it made two semi-annual payments of 15 cents. and in 1957 two of 20 cents. The company has outstanding only one million shares and at the end of 1957 had net liquid assets of approximately $1.8 million. Concurrently it reported ore reserves of 1.44 million tons. It earned 38.6 cents a share in 1957 from treatment of 400,000 tons. The mill has a daily capacity of 1200 tons.

The property, at Val d'Or, Que., is opened by 24 levels to a horizon of 3,150 feet from the No. 2 shaft. A $1.2 million program which will be spread over three years is enlarging the shaft and a new winze, or inside shaft, will be dug out from the 21st level, to extend 1,000 feet below the 24th level. This will enable the opening of six new levels at 150-foot intervals.

The depth drive indicates the strength of the "M" and "N" veins in the existing lower reaches and their suggested continuity to depth although drilling has not been done below the present bottom levels.

Labatt Debentures

Please analyze the new Labatt debentures for me.—K.B., Peterborough.

John Labatt Ltd., the London, Ont. brewing company, put out a new issue of $5 million debentures, bearing interest at 5½% and running for 20 years. It will use the proceeds for general purposes, which include expanding its operations. It proposes to retire the issue at the rate of $250,000 a year, commencing in 1960.

The new debentures will bring funded debt to approximately $14 million while there are 1,272,245 common shares outstanding. Pro forma balance sheet at Sept. 20, 1958, showed current assets of $17.85 million versus current liabilities of $7.1 million. Consolidated net profit for the three months ended Sept. 30 was $277,645 versus $998,477 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958.

So much for the tangible side of the debentures. On the intangible side is the company's management resources, its brand acceptance, its solid and expanding position in its industry. Its operations are in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, while Lucky Lager Breweries Ltd., a subsidiary, holds a substantial interest in the largest brewing company on the U.S. west coast.

Cassiar Asbestos

Would you give me some idea of the investment status of the Cassiar Asbestos company? Your columns have been very helpful to me although, while a subscriber for many years, I have not previously asked any direct questions.—B.A., Montreal.

Cassiar Asbestos is a carriage-trade situation in the extraction of a mineral which is expanding its uses in many fields. The property is located somewhat "back of beyond" in the McDame Lake area of the Laird mining division of Northern British Columbia, 85 miles by road from Watson Lake on the Alcan highway and 265 miles from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It is, however, rich enough to offset its remote location.

The company has outstanding 3.8 million shares and in the year ended September 30, 1957, earned 74 cents a share net after depreciation of some $860,000. Dividends totalling 20 cents a share were paid in the calendar year 1958, which saw the inauguration of distributions to shareholders.

Current assets at Sept. 30, 1957, totalled $3.5 million. The annual report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1958, will show the extent to which financial position has improved during this period.

The company last year apparently doubled its already impressive ore reserves and now appears to have enough to supply its 1,000-ton milling plant for 40 years. The improvement was the result of driving a new adit (or more or less horizontal shaft) into the mountain in which the asbestos deposit occurs, some 275 feet below the level of the initial adit. Early results of investigation from the new tunnel have suggested the above revision of reserves-tonnage figures. Mill

tests have shown the new ore to be of mine grade.

The new ore was found on the side of the mountain opposite to that in which the initial adit was driven. Reserves to the old adit were estimated at nine million tons.

With longevity of the operation indicated, and with the world growing short of critical raw materials such as asbestos, notwithstanding temporary surpluses, Cassiar shares don't seem to be too high priced. This doesn't mean that the new shareholder won't be able to get in cheaper. The market for the stock tends to be narrow in view of the concentration of large blocks in the hands of a few holders: Conwest, whose enterprise brought the project into being, and other mining and marketing companies.

An interesting story is told about the discovery of the Cassiar property by the prospectors who dealt it to Conwest. Three amateur mine seekers reportedly went into northern B.C. to check old reports of an asbestos mountain but couldn't locate it. So they asked a native for directions, were set on the right patch, found and staked the property. This is probably the first time in the history of prospecting that a casual stranger has furnished the answer to the question every prospector asks: "Where can I find a mine?"

Lead and Zinc

The situation regarding quotas on imports of lead and zinc into the U.S. seems to be rather disturbing. Can you offer any encouragement to shareholders of companies producing these metals?—N.A., Moose Jaw.

While there is ample basis for lead-zinc shareholders to be disturbed by the U.S. action on these metals, the equities appear still to possess speculative attractions. They have, of course, no place in the portfolio of the widow and orphan.

It may appear to be oversimplifying things to emphasize that we are living in metals economy. This does not mean that the world, without metals, would not have witnessed great industrial development. But this development has been reared on a superstructure of metals, apparently on the assumption that the world possessed inexhaustible stores of them. This is, however, not the case. The U.S. industrial machine has been swallowing up metals at an enormous rate and has had to turn to other countries for some supplies. This has gone against the grain with U.S. domestic producers, who have used their political power to make things cozy for themselves by having foreign competition reduced through tariffs, quotas, etc. But unless the U.S. runs into new deposits, she will sooner or later have to let the barriers down. The long-term

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty-five Cents (35¢) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1959, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of February next, to shareholders of record of 31st December, 1958.

By order of the Board.
H. W. THOMSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th December, 1958.

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DIVIDEND NO. 11

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED held December 18, 1958, a dividend amounting to fifteen cents (15c) per share was declared payable in Canadian funds on February 16, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 5, 1959.

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Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
December 18, 1958.

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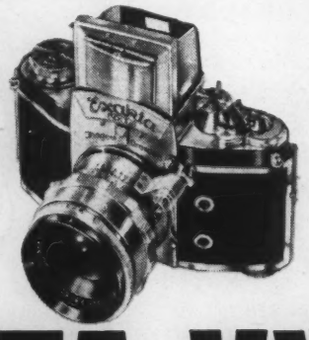

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IMPORTHOUSE OF CANADA, Oshawa, Ontario

future of Canada's lead-zinc producers seems to be fairly bright.

In the meantime this country's zinc producers are trying to develop a system of allocations for U.S. quotas for their metals and ores. Zinc concentrates are the stickler, since several mines ship them.

Zinc is not in as strong a technical position as lead, although applications of the metal may be trending upward, especially since the development of new methods of coating steel sheets with zinc. This should enlarge the field for galvanized sheets since they now lend themselves to types of forming which were not practical with earlier galvanized material.

It is sometimes pointed out against lead and zinc that their producers have not embarked on any extensive program of sales promotion such as the aluminum people have used with such effect. This is true but the lead-zinc companies are saving the cost of sales promotion, which is becoming progressively more demanding.

New Dickenson

What does the ore picture look like at New Dickenson?—B.M., London.

New Dickenson is reportedly maintaining ore reserves at its Red Lake gold mine. A cross cut pushed out to the South "C" zone on the 12th level has produced interesting results. The same formation is the object of investigation on the 14th level and on the 15th has been productive of fine results. Four new levels are being opened while work on the present bottom level at 2165-feet depth has encountered new ore to the east of any previous findings.

The company is comfortably situated financially to follow up encouragement on its property. Working capital at the end of 1957 was approximately $1.6 million and indications were that 1958 would see net profit on a par with the 24.2 cents a share registered the previous year. There are outstanding 2,750,000 shares.

Teck-Hughes

How long will the Teck-Hughes operation at Kirkland Lake last?—F.R., Victoria.

The question is largely academic. The Teck mine at Kirkland Lake has been on a salvage basis for some years, proving once again that a good mine dies hard. The chance of finding additional major orebodies on it is considered remote. The company's future is tied to the Lamaque gold mine in Quebec. This has developed a substantial earning power and surface geological and geophysical work is being carried out in the hope of locating additional intrusive plugs.

Teck improved its operating results at Kirkland Lake in the first 10 months of

1958 over the like period of the previous year, but the bulk of income continues to be derived from Lamaque. Teck has for many years aggressively sought outside properties of merit (Lamaque resulted from such a search), and is participating in exploration in the Mattagami area of Quebec.

Ontario Jockey Club

Are Ontario Jockey Club Limited 6% first mortgage sinking fund bonds series B safe?—P.E., Quebec.

Ontario Jockey Club 6% B bonds are well-secured, being issued in an aggregate sum of $3,000,000, and backed by the company's properties: the old Woodbine race track in Toronto, the new Woodbine race track outside of Toronto, and the Fort Erie race track in the Niagara Peninsula. Additional security is the charters under which the company conducts its racing meets. Back of each $1,000 bond is assets of more than $3,000.

Just as important as the company's assets is the ingrained tendency of a considerable part of the population of Ontario to patronize race tracks although it may be doubted that many horse fans have any such noble purpose as "raising the standard of racing."

Steel of Canada

Are there any good reasons for the strength in The Steel Company of Canada in view of the production and earnings lost through the 1958 strike and of the inroads which foreign suppliers have made on the company's customers as a result of the strike? —M.J., Quebec.

The 1958 strike was only a minor setback in the overall progress of The Steel Company. This organization has for years demonstrated an ability to function profitably regardless of a lack of substantial tariff protection against foreign competition.

The company is the major factor in Canada's basic-steel industry. Additionally, it derives a substantial income from improvement to value of its basic steel through processing it further into merchant products. One has only to go into a hardware store or industrial-supply house to see the number of lines the company makes: nuts, bolts, nails, and hundreds of others. It markets 700 or 800 items in packages. In other words, some of the company's output is sold by the ounce and pound rather than by the ton, and this is usually the most profitable type of business any manufacturer can undertake.

Stelco management has planned the company's growth very well. Typical of its overall thinking was the purchase in 1957 of a block of land on the St. Lawrence River, at Contrecoeur in the Montreal area. On this property, it has already embarked on construction of a $10 million

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pipe mill and there is a possibility of it ultimately becoming the locale of a basic-steel plant as a result of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The Seaway will enable the combination of iron ore from Labrador via Sept Isles with coal from the U.S. by vessels running down the Great Lakes waterway to load with iron ore from Labrador at Sept Isles. Montreal generates abundant supplies of steel scrap.

The industry would have a geographic setup rather analogous to that of Chicago. It would be located at an important center of consumption and production of scrap, and at a meeting place for supplies of water, coal and minerals.

The savings realized in the transport of steel would encourage the rise of diversified metallurgical industries in all of Quebec, thus stimulating general economic activity and developing directly and indirectly an increase in Montreal port traffic.

Canada Foils

What would you think of an investment in Canada Foils?—F.D., Kingston.

Canada Foils is a relatively small but successful company operating in a growth field. Fancy wrapping for food products, which it supplies, seems to be here to stay.

Sales in the first eight months of 1958 were five per cent above the same period of the previous year. The increased demand for the company's products is said to be the result of new or improved consumer products produced by new manufacturing techniques and machinery introduced in the past year. Earnings are being well maintained and with the plant well booked for the remaining months, results for 1958 should report in at least as good or possibly a little better than 1957.

Dominion Magnesium

How is Dominion Magnesium making out? —V.A., Montreal.

Dominion Magnesium has reportedly won an order from the Volkswagen plant in Germany for 100 tons of magnesium metal monthly during 1959. The plant will consume an estimated 11,000 tons of magnesium next year and Dominion officials hope for Volkswagen to become a larger consumer since it is said to plan plant installations in other countries. Use of magnesium in motor cars in an important way is more or less exclusive to Volkswagen, which uses about 36 pounds of magnesium alloy in its engine block and crank case.

The Volkswagen, along with the new applications of magnesium in a wide range of industrial and domestic products, provides a note of cheer in an otherwise sombre picture for Dominion Magnesium. The company has been running into stiff competition from Norway and Italy. Thus,

with rock-bottom prices, operations at half scale for a good part of 1958 and with costs edging slightly over 1957, last year's operating results were probably adverse.

Dominion reports thorium business fairly good although off slightly on the year. The missile field is taking thorium alloys.

High tariffs are making it difficult for Dominion in U.S. markets. The company has withdrawn from a project to install a magnesium plant in Alabama although it might get something for its experience and patents.

Little Long Lac

Is Little Long Lac a buy?—D.R., Toronto.

The current market valuation of Little Long Lac is based on the chances inherent in its various subsidiary and associated operations. These have under way or planned projects calling for expenditures of approximately $3 million apart from routine exploration and development at eight producing gold mines.

These projects reflect an objective of building ore reserves and broadening activities of the various companies within the Little Long Lac group. They include shaft-sinking operations on formerly idle gold properties, development of Barnat's new orebody, a participation in drilling an Ontario property for copper possibilities, and a further program on iron ground.

In Brief

Any improvement at Ventures?—A.R., Brockville.

Still putting the odds and ends in place.

What do you think of Orchan's chances at Mattagami?—C.F., Hamilton.

Only the rock knows the story.

Has Fenimore any plans for its iron ground?—J.J., Windsor.

Slated for further work; in the meantime the concession has been renegotiated.

What's New Hosco doing?—H.A., Montreal.

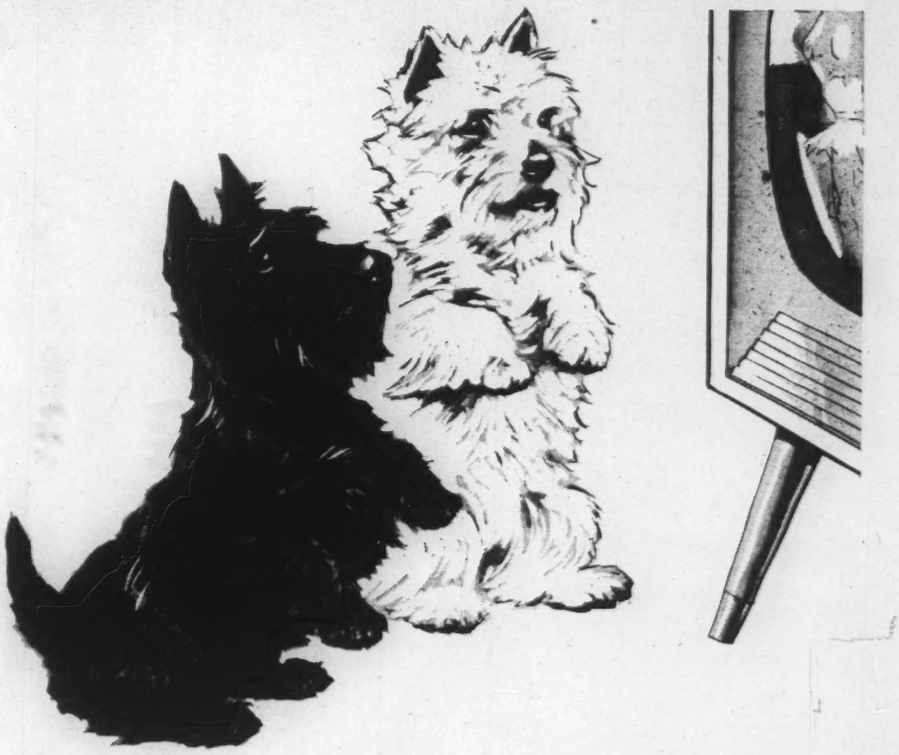
Still trying to grab the brass ring at Mattagami; is well financed for the undertaking.

Anything new at Quebec Lithium?—C.D., Ottawa.

Not much beyond settlement of the recent labor dispute. The company should issue a good report on 1958 operations.

How do you assess the chances of New Mylamaque's Newboro, Ont. iron ground? —L.S., Brantford.

Dependent on results of testing a large enough quantity of material to indicate economic possibilities.



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The 3,071ST Bridge

New Rivière des Prairies bridge, near Montreal, incorporates ten 225 ft. girders, each 70 tons; twenty of 212 ft. and many of smaller size.

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Calmly and efficiently Dominion Bridge crews lifted ten of these girders, twenty of 212 ft. and many of smaller size for the new Rivière des Prairies bridge north of Montreal. Another challenge has been met, another bridge completed—*the 3,071st* since the Company's foundation in 1882.*

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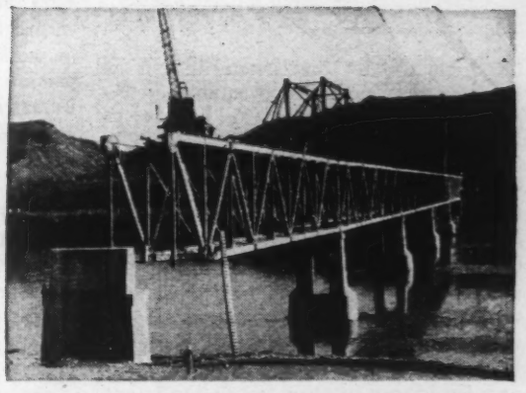
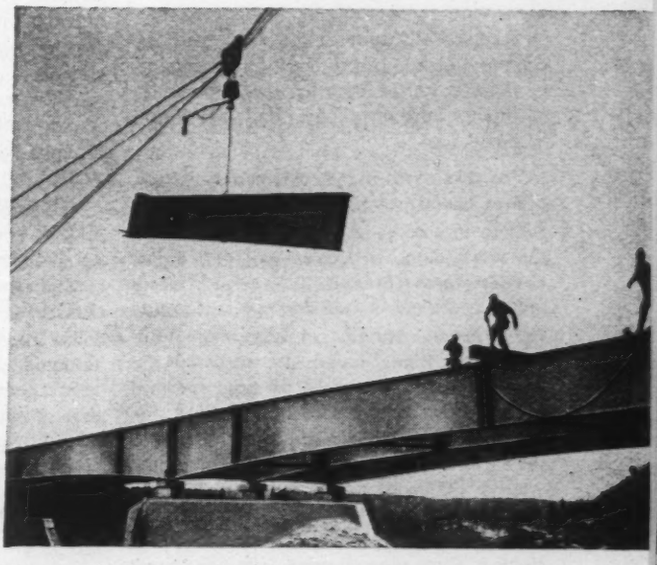
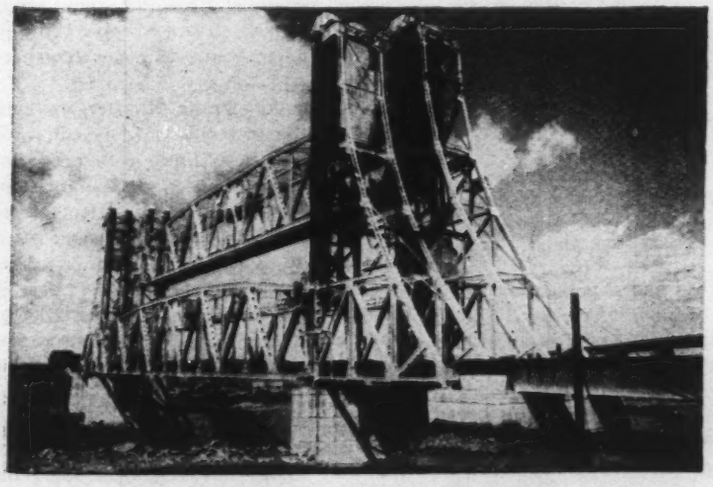


The recently-opened P.G.E. Railway bridge across the Peace River in B.C. — shown here under construction.



Construction view of plate girder bridge over the Exploits River in Newfoundland.



These twin railway lift bridges take the Canadian Pacific Railway across the Seaway canal near Montreal — Dominion Bridge is also completing three other major Seaway bridge projects.

DOMINION BRIDGE

Parliament

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

the original text." That statement, it is to be noted, was made just twenty-two years ago.

Parliament, if it is to do its work properly, needs vastly more than a complete and reliable Hansard. Members must have a variety of reports and documents, ranging in importance from the annual report of the Auditor General to some small return tabled for the convenience of an individual MP. These too must therefore be translated in a bilingual Parliament, and the history of their translation is not unlike that of the Hansard, with one important proviso—until modern times, Hansard received an absolute priority. For several decades after Confederation, the translation services of the Dominion grew up haphazardly around the parliamentary staff, and (while it is difficult to be certain) as late as 1909 only two government departments appear to have had translators of their own.

The result was that departmental reports had to be translated by the parliamentary staff in bits and pieces, and the quality of the work, done in spare time, and under circumstances in which several people might work in succession on the same state paper, varied considerably. What was worse, many documents were actually not reaching Parliament in time for full use to be made of them. Before 1918, for example, complaints were common about the tardiness of the French edition of the Auditor General's report. The French-speaking members who wanted it were not comforted by the frequency with which English Canadians lauded it as the most important single paper tabled in Parliament. Even the law was not immune to weaknesses in the translation system; the Minister of Justice revealed to a surprised Commons in 1920 that the French version of the Criminal Code, revised in 1906, contained a number of errors.

The Solicitor General, arguing in favour of the establishment of the Bureau for Translations in 1934, drew the attention of the House of Commons to fifteen reports of which the French version had appeared months after the English. "This year," he observed, "only twelve French reports compared to twenty-nine English reports are at the disposal of the House." In its first annual report the Bureau for Translations was able to assert that the French text of all the departmental reports that had been sent for translation was available when the reports were tabled.

The Bureau, which annually turns out an astonishing number of millions of words, has grown greatly in its quarter century of existence, and its services cover much more than Hansard and the departmental reports. Civil service examinations, correspondence between the government and the public, circulars and advertisements, technical articles—anything in words that may be of use to an expanding state may require translation. The Bureau's work load, while impressive, represents only a part of the total use of English and French on the Dominion scene, for much bilingual business is handled by civil servants who do not need to avail themselves of the Bureau's services every time they see a language other than their mother tongue.

The Bureau for Translations grew out of inquiries into systems for managing official bilingualism that go back to at least 1910, when the government sent one of its ablest translators to Belgium and Switzerland to study methods there. Both beyond and since that date lie several decades of what might be called trial-and-error bilingualism, when the settled ways that did exist for translating caused considerable dissatisfaction. The new simultaneous translation will not alter the need for the other excellent services that have already been developed, for there is a world of difference between on-the-spot interpretation, for immediate purposes, of speeches as they are made, and translations for the permanent record.

The new service is precisely that, a new service. Its beginning highlights one of the most important facts about language in a bilingual country; relations between the two languages are not static, but in a process of continual change.

Liberal Line

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minority size. Now they are more confident that the job can be done in a shorter time, that perhaps within the space of one election they can make a majority of voters share their own dim view of Prime Minister Diefenbaker and the government he runs.

Diefenbaker

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600-million people and a population such as that cannot be ignored. We have in the past had a long and friendly relationship with the Chinese people, and Canadian names are associated with religious, educational, commercial, diplomatic and other activities in China. We look forward to this contact between the Canadian and Chinese people being properly restored and we hope that it will be possible to do so. We have endeavored to bring about trade with China, excepting in strategic articles or commodities. The question of formal recognition of the Peking regime is a difficult and complex one involving factors and considerations which demand a constant review by the Government of Canada. That constant review is continuing."

Here he was interrupted by another question, but in Kuala Lumpur he had made the additional points that the situation arising from the Korean War was a major factor and that: "We felt that recognition would be interpreted in many parts of the world, among those who have taken a strong stand against Communism and its dangers, as recognition of Communism rather than the application of the legalistic principle. We do not intend to take any course which will weaken the opposition to Communism."

One of the most striking features of the editorial comment on Mr. Diefenbaker's visit is the way the papers used his remarks to support their own point of view, though not in any critical sense. In Malaya, where the population is almost evenly divided between the Malays and the Chinese, bilingualism was a theme. The *China Press* of Kuala Lumpur, for example, commented:

"In the Federation, various quarters are still contending on official languages. The matter must be settled through discussion and debate. Such debating would not reflect on the people's loyalty to the country, but would rather manifest their broad-mindedness and tolerance.

"In an earlier part of this country's nation-building, the main objective had been to foster inter-racial harmony, and the task in the country is to preserve the harmony. It is hoped we could emulate the example of countries like Canada in welding the communities solidly together."

In India, the press received with some incredulity the Prime Minister's belief that the new government in Pakistan is anxious to return as soon as possible to a full expression of the democratic system. Their reaction prompted the Pakistani paper *Dawn* to remark in an editorial bitterly attacking Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru:

"The Canadian Prime Minister was convinced of the sincerity of the regime to restore democratic institutions and to function in the meantime in the people's interest. He has made public statements to that effect in Bharat (India) and it is reasonable to assume that he conveyed his impressions to Mr. Nehru in the course of his talks with the latter. But Mr. Diefenbaker could only take Mr. Nehru to the limpid waters of truth; he could not—none can—make him drink."

Conversely, the Indian newspapers gave prominence to Mr. Diefenbaker's observation that things have changed since the Security Council approved the Canadian formula for Kashmir ten years ago. That proposal included plans for a plebiscite, which was not welcome to India since the population is mostly Moslem. The *Hindu of Madras* commented:

"Mr. Diefenbaker has recently manifested a refreshing freedom from preconceived notions and prejudices. He pointedly told a press conference in Karachi that 'it was a long way back' when Gen. MacNaughton made his proposals to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir and that 'in these years there have been changes in the thinking of all of us'. In this realistic appraisal of the present position in Kashmir and this refusal to hark back to old and outworn slogans, Mr. Diefenbaker reveals himself as a statesman who is interested in seeking remedies for world's ills which will cure instead of worsening them."

The Sidney *Morning Herald* took up the Prime Minister's report that Australia's name stands high in Asia to advocate a more imaginative attitude in Canberra towards that part of the world. "A vigorous and consistent Asian policy, with firm aims imaginatively pursued, may be considered, as these newly emancipated peoples stir and look about them, a condition of survival for this Commonwealth," it said.

When Mr. Louis St. Laurent made his World Tour in 1954, he made a point of discussing Canada's membership in NATO and of explaining that it was a defensive organization that wished harm to no one. Mr. Diefenbaker covered the same ground, saying specifically that the alliance would not encourage aggression, open or concealed, and "if ever it does, Canada will not be a member of that organization." This may appear self-evident to Canadians, but the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, published in Calcutta and Allahabad, was not satisfied.

"It is difficult to say whether even this categorical declaration will actually remove the suspicion with which the Indian public look upon NATO," it said. "The words 'aggression' and 'defence' have no fixed connotation; in most cases the connotation depends upon the political context and no uniform judgment can be expected on the complicated situations which arise from time to time in this atomic age. Moreover, military alliances with professedly peaceful objectives in view are by nature provocative, for these create suspicions on the other side and thereby prepare the ground for counter-defensive measures. Mr. Diefenbaker's assurance, therefore, cannot mean more than this: Canada is alert and will dissociate itself from NATO if it deviates from its professed air to preserve peace."

And what of the Prime Minister himself? What impression did he create? Here are some typical editorial comments:

Auckland, N.Z., *Star*: "He is a Commonwealth man without prefix, suffix or apology . . . Mr. Diefenbaker runs the risk of being labelled a dealer in pious platitudes or, worse, an imperialist. He is neither . . . A man to be reckoned with."

Columnist John Hetherington, writing in the Melbourne *Age*: "A man the Australians might study with some care if only for the independence of mind he has brought to the consideration of global affairs."

The Ceylon *Daily News*: "Mr. Diefenbaker's own views on foreign policy are a guarantee that Canada will sympathize with the desire of the Asian countries to keep free of entanglements in the 'cold war' policies of the two rival power blocs."

The *Hindu of Madras*, in its news story on his press conference, said he "left the impression that while he held very strong views on a number of subjects, he was not prepared to moralize or indulge in public condemnation of others."

The *Hindustan Times*: "There could be no doubt in anyone's mind about his unshakeable faith in the democratic tradition . . . (his) visit has left an abiding impression of friendliness and shared ideals."

Dennis Bloodworth, of the London *Observer*: "He delighted the Malayans (if not his own staff) by quietly pocketing the official speeches carefully composed for him to read, and launching almost casually into astonishingly able impromptu addresses whose sincerity did not fail to get across. His great success was that he persuaded all those with whom he came into contact that, whatever they had thought to the contrary, they were fully members of a great fraternity in which they were regarded as good as the next man."

The Prime Minister's visit provided an opportunity for widespread publicity about Canada. In most newspapers of the cities he visited, there were lengthy articles about this country, as well as profiles of Mr. Diefenbaker and his wife. It is obvious that our High Commissions did a remarkable piece of work in providing editors with background material on Canada, and the heavy volume of material published is praise enough for their efforts.

There was universal gratitude for the assistance Canada is giving to South-East Asia under the Colombo Plan. The Karachi *Morning News*, for instance, said the technicians we have sent to Pakistan justify the observation that "in recent years, one of Canada's most valuable exports to the foreign markets is its 'brains'."

Perhaps the most glowing tributes to this country were made in India. *The Statesman* mentioned the impact of Canadian personalities, singling out our High Commissioner, Mr. Chester Ronning, and his predecessor, Mr. Escott Reid, for special mention. The *Eastern Economist* expressed its views in these words:

"There are few countries in the world having a Civil Service so remarkably able, as the organization of the recent Montreal Conference abundantly showed. There are also few countries which have equal capacity to maintain a fine balance between what might be described as the American and European ways of life and thought.

"Canada is more equipped than almost any other country to be a bridge. Canada is part of NATO but she never intrudes that relationship on her policies. She is an active participant in the Colombo Plan. She is moving rapidly away from an isolation from world affairs which was almost pre-Roosevelt American. She is now, like the United States, a partner in Europe; like Britain and Australia she is firmly committed to the Colombo Plan, and she has now integrated her personality with countries other than the United States and Britain.

"In a remarkable way in the last decade Canada has become a world power, but she is able to communicate a sense of partnership to under-developed countries, deprived of any suggestion of aggrandisement or undue influence. There has been a remarkable skill by which the present position of Canada has been attained.

"It is sometimes said in India that Canadians have achieved a capacity for understanding us which no other country has yet obtained. It is right that these tributes should be paid to the Canadian achievement at a time when the Canadian Prime Minister is in this country to receive them, and can appreciate the warmth with which they are made."

Foreign Trade

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either the dollar or the sterling areas such as the European nations—are now permitted to transfer their sterling into dollars. Previously they were permitted to change it only into each other's currency.

The London action, while part of an integrated move by nine European nations and Britain, is also part of the necessary groundwork for the European Common Market plan. Its major importance is probably in the relation of the U.K. sponsored Associated Free Trade Area to the Common Market. Because about half the world's trade is done in sterling, action by West Germany, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark in making their currencies more freely convertible into dollars would have been severely limited in effect if the U.K. had not co-operated.

There is no doubt these moves indicate European nations feel freer of "dollar domination" than at any time since before the Second World War. The flight of gold from the U.S. to the U.K. and Europe is a convincing argument: In 1958 some $2,000 million moved from the U.S., about half to the U.K.

But will this strengthening of European economies benefit Canada? If it leads to

freer trade, then the long-range answer is that it probably will. But in more immediate terms the answer is definitely not as rosy, despite some remarkably nimble political front-running.

The lack of candor displayed in political circles concerning convertibility is very much in line with the poor perspective shown in discussing recent trends in Canada's foreign trade.

Briefly, three such trends became evident last year.

Probably the most heartening one was the way new exports replaced older ones which had been languishing.

Another source of encouragement was the better balance achieved—the sharp reduction in the deficit on visible trade from the high level of recent years.

And thirdly, although Canada's total foreign trade shrank perhaps 5% last year, it was better distributed than for several years. There was less dependence on a single market—the U.S.—a subject which has caused political alarm in the past decade.

Some observers have made political capital of these developments, seeing them as a conscious result of government policy. But rejoicing on these grounds is likely to be both premature and misguided: this year could upset the present pattern quite easily.

Be that as it may, the solid fact emerges that foreign trade—from which this country last year derived a third of its Gross National Product—has helped cushion the impact of the U.S. recession.

In the January-October period, exports of $4,071 million were even slightly ahead of exports of $4,046 million in the comparable 1957 period.

Meanwhile, imports were down 9.8% from 1957 at $4,313 million, leaving the visible trade deficit sharply lower at $242 million against $733 million last year. This has helped allay the fears of those who felt Canada's indebtedness abroad—now totalling $11 billion—was getting out of control.

As far as actual distribution of trade is concerned, Canada has done less two-way business with the U.S., slightly more with the U.K. (though not the Commonwealth by and large). Expressed as a percentage of total imports, the part of Canada's needs met by the U.S. has declined to 69% from 72% in 1957.

Without any gain in value, imports from Britain in the first ten months represented 9.8% of total Canadian imports, against 9% the previous year—the higher proportion resulting from the lower total import bill. Canadian exports to the U.K. rose quite sharply to $640 million from $604 million in the comparable period.

This "diversification" appears to be very much in line with the aims of the Diefenbaker government—or at very least with an ideal to which it is willing to render lip-service. This has been made clear by the anxiety with which it has tried to prove the exchange of trade missions with the U.K. has borne actual fruit.

An occasion for this was provided recently when it was announced that International Harvester of Hamilton and the U.K. firm of Rolls Royce had reached an agreement arising from last year's Canadian trade mission. Under its terms, it was stated, International Harvester will import British-made diesel engines for a new line of heavy duty trucks it is to manufacture here in place of importing from the U.S.

While it is always reassuring to show that one's labors have not been in vain, detailed study of the trade figures quickly reveals that last year's particular trade pattern has not emerged as a result of governmental action so much as a fortuitous combination of circumstances.

The lower level of imports from the U.S., for instance, is the consequence of the petering out of the wave of capital expansion programs undertaken by private industry. Thus the biggest declines have occurred in such items as industrial machinery and equipment, well-drilling equipment, farm implements and basic steel products.

The U.S. has not been the only country affected in this way: other Canadian suppliers of this type of equipment—including the U.K. and Belgium-Luxembourg—have also suffered.

The actual breakdown of trade with the U.K. can hardly bring too much joy to either the Canadian or British governments, reflecting as they do only short-term trends.

Exports to the U.K. have increased mainly because of unusually heavy sales of wheat and barley (both of them uncertain items). On the import side, many traditional British goods have not fared so well in the Canadian market this year—especially woolens and worsteds. But the boom in small car sales, and to a lesser extent sales of aircraft and aircraft engines, have helped steady U.K. export.

Many of these short-term gains — in diversification, in a better trade balance— may be erased fairly soon. This was indicated by President A. C. Ashforth of the Toronto-Dominion Bank recently, when addressing the bank's annual meeting.

He pointed out the U.S. economy has turned upwards, with the recovery apparently more vigorous than was generally regarded even as recently as October. "Assuming this trend continues, then we can look for an increase over 1958 levels of our exports to that market", he said.

But he warned that as against this, prospects for exports to the U.K. and Western Europe have deteriorated, with some slackening of business activity being experienced in these countries.

While it is still not clear whether the U.K. or Western Europe will go through the equivalent of the recession from which the U.S. is just emerging, lower levels of industrial output, exports and employment have all become fairly general. Much depends on how the effects of these factors can be offset by recent government action to stimulate investment and demand.

Apart from this, there are question marks against the potential for Canadian exports to markets other than the U.S. Two export items which were strong last year—wheat and aircraft—are not likely to continue that way next year.

For wheat, a tough battle to keep markets open is promised. The U.S., with a record crop on its hands, has already made it clear it intends to use barter sales once more. (Significantly, third-quarter exports of Canadian wheat slipped 10%—possibly an indication of things to come.)

The big sale of aircraft and aircraft parts abroad has been made under NATO arrangements to Belgium and East Germany. This too has now been completed and the last CF-100's and Canadian Sabres have rolled off production lines.

Under these circumstances, Canadian exporters will likely again be tempted to do what they have done so successfully ever since the war: exploit the potential of the U.S. market.

Last year's standout items in export business can be expected to show good results again in 1959. Uranium sales to the Atomic Energy Commission can be expected to build up further. As far as cattle exports are concerned, it is believed unlikely the U.S. will be able to meet demand, from domestic sources, at least before the Fall of 1959.

Any quickening of the business tempo in the U.S.—in particular a return to inventory accumulation—could also be expected to favor traditional exports from Canadian mines and forests once more.

The realization that the U.S. market offers the best hopes for most Canadian exports—and that recovery there must precede and spark any general improvement in world trade—is probably beginning to register in government circles now.

In fact the government now appears to be taking pains to play down the extent of Canadian opposition to the inflow of American capital and the extent of American control of Canadian industry. (Witness the words of Trade Minister Churchill at a joint conference in Chicago last month— "The present government is not anti-American".)

Behind this switch in emphasis probably lies the realization that trade in a free enterprise economy must naturally flow where it can grow most and earn most profit.

It is possible that some day Europe— through the aegis of the Common Market— may afford the same explosive kind of growth as the U.S. has done for Canadian exporters since the war.

Inevitably until then, the U.S. must continue to take the preponderance of what Canada has to offer.

Defence

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and UNOGIL disclose a willingness to share in new types of international policing on the assumption that these provide a seemingly effective buffer to the widening of conflict in sensitive areas. Similarly our refusal to follow the United States over Quemoy and Matsu, to the extent of announcing that we would regard ourselves as free from involvements there resulting from U.S. support of the Taiwan government, indicated a willingness publicly to draw lines between ourselves and these activities of our principal ally.

Now while all of these pursuits are to the good they do not really touch the core of the present debate over a defence policy for Canada, namely, what is there that we can and should do *in Canada* that will emphasize our own sense of participation in the defence of North America, in our use of those attributes of skill, experience, resources and geography that are at hand. There is no doubt that any positive desire for a sense of participation is as much linked to fears for our sovereignty as it is part of an authentic creative urge. Indeed, the two are inseparable, because to the degree that we do find a special contribution to make in a military sense, to that extent will we have reduced our dependence upon the United States and our status as a satellite.

Yet it may be argued that whatever we do is bound to be but a fractional share of the total technical, economic and manpower requirements for the defence of Canada and North America, to say nothing of our share in the North Atlantic and Western Europe. Therefore, it is naive to press the argument of uniqueness beyond a certain limited point. To this it surely must be answered that it would be equally naive to underestimate the technical and political value of finding the best avenue for our defence contribution to the common continental pot. For our weight is likely to be proportionate in Washington to the appreciation there of our determination to make the best use of Canadian imagination, resources and skills within that geography whose defence is the common concern of the United States and ourselves.

Now it was this point of view that to a large extent explained the choice that was made at the end of World War II to develop and maintain an aircraft industry in Canada. Of course, this decision which was expressed most concretely in the development of the CF-100, had economic as well as military significance — for it provided reason to develop an aircraft engine, and an electronics industry that would otherwise perhaps have disappeared except for a modest manufacturing by licence from the United States or the United Kingdom. And, when in 1953, the decision to develop the CF-105 — the Arrow — was taken, this too was based on the hope of maintaining the industry, and on the desire to develop a weapon uniquely tailored for Canadian northern needs, as a Mach 2 interceptor capable of dealing with manned bombers coming over the western or eastern Arctic or the Polar area itself.

Indeed, the Canadian emphasis from the development of NATO onward was to encourage a strong air arm, which today numbers 51,000; a mobile, motorized army for partial deployment in Europe plus an effective nucleus in Canada, and now totalling 49,000; and a navy whose principal objectives would be convoy and anti-submarine patrol with some radar picket activities as well, and today numbering slightly under 20,000.

During these developments from 1949/50 onward our military budget — speeded up by Korea — kept edging toward two billions per annum and now stands at about 1.7 billions. At the same time our population moved rapidly ahead to 17 millions and our gross national product began to approach 32 billions. By 1957 when the Liberal Government was coming to the end of its long hold on power, certain issues already were emerging which explain the nature of the defence debate today. The DEW line, manned by U.S. personnel, the presence of the United States bombers in the Canadian North, with U.S. naval vessels in our Arctic waters, all suggested the need to be concerned about the assertion of Canadian authority in these areas in view of the mounting pressures of a common defence led, managed and financed increasingly by the United States.

More particularly, two reservations began to enter into Canadian thinking about specific aspects of the military program. There was first, the question as to whether or not the great emphasis on the air-arm, with the heavy costs appearing in the development of the CF-105, was altogether justified. And, second, there was doubt as to whether the size, the training and the use of the Canadian army and the downgrading of the navy represented the wisest approach to our manpower and resources. With respect to air-power, we are today in the midst of that debate and, indeed, the question of the Arrow perhaps is less important in itself than it is as a focal point for the collision of views about defence policy as a whole.

The story of the Arrow in many respects is a proud one. It was almost exclusively, with its Iroquois engine and its Sparrow weapons and Astra electronic controls, a Canadian creation. It was designed for over Mach 2 speed, a range of 1500 miles, a ceiling of 60,000 feet and a great fire power both air-to-air and air-to-ground. What was not foreseen was the extraordinary high cost of development as the price index moved rapidly upward. By November 1958 over 400 million dollars already had been invested and if the project were to be continued another billion dollars would be required inclusive of the SAGE system by which the plane would be fully directed from electronic devices on the ground.

Thus the plan to equip a limited number of squadrons with about 100 operational Arrows would have required probably about 1.4 to 1.5 billion dollars. This amount could have been reduced by three hundred millions or so through eliminating the Astra and Sparrow development. But in any case it is not likely that the planes would have cost less than nine millions each without Astra and Sparrow and as high as 12 millions with them — although the AVRO company now asserts the price may drop to something as low as five millions each.

When, on September 21 last, the Prime Minister announced that the Government could no longer promise to support the Arrow program and that instead it was ordering a tapering off until March 1959 when the matter would be reviewed, a crisis clearly was at hand. Again, it must be emphasized that the crisis was not merely a technical one but involved a whole range of problems — technical, political, and economic. For, undoubtedly, a budget-conscious government would hesitate to carry on with a program where the costs of the development of a single weapon took so large a part of the defence outlays. More important, however, was the argument put forward by the Prime Minister in his statement, namely, that ". . . the preponderance of expert opinion is that by the 1960s manned aircraft, however outstanding, will be less effective in meeting the threat than previously expected . . . It has, therefore, been decided to introduce the Bomarc, a guided missile . . . This is a long-range anti-aircraft missile, guided from the ground with the aid of the same radar system as that used in guiding interceptor aircraft. It can be used with either a conventional high-explosive warhead or a nuclear warhead."

Obviously before the Government there was a choice between costly, approaching obsolescence and national pride, as well as the local technical and economic benefits of a Canadian created and seemingly very satisfactory instrument. For the consensus was that the Arrow, in its own terms, was perhaps one of the best of the Mach 2 interceptors considering its range, speed and fire-power. Moreover, for those who supported it there was still the World War II memory of a tendency for allies often to be equipment-starved by their leaders — therefore the need to have home production of essential equipment. This certainly had been the Canadian experience in the case of heavy armaments such

as tanks, half-tracks, large calibre guns etc.

Ranged on either side of the issue were two formidable positions. Knowledgeable veterans, such as General Macklin not only insisted on the costly obsolescence of the Arrow, but urged as even more important the fact that such an emphasis distorted defence policy and failed to make the best use of our position as a middle power able to provide a sound system of conventional weapons and men trained to use them. To General Macklin the principal role of Canadian airpower should not be based on interceptors that were soon to be useless against the ICBM, but on air transport to make a conventional force highly mobile for both nuclear base protection on the one hand or general conventional purposes on the other.

On the other side were those who saw in the Arrow the symbol of Canadian sovereignty, to be employed in the defence of our own best national interests. Here, it was argued, the manned bomber was a military fact for the next five to ten years and not to have a Canadian plane to be used in Canadian airspace was an admission of technical and tactical inferiority that politically we ought never to make in our relations with the United States — if we truly wished to preserve our national identity.

The Prime Minister's references to the Bomarc, of course, should not be taken without a critical appraisal as to whether it is in fact *an adequate substitute* for the Arrow. The plan to have two Bomarc bases in Ontario and Quebec will cost approximately 1.7 billions (if one includes the 403 millions already invested in the Arrow). The additional amounts are made up of 820 millions for site construction, 100 millions for the SAGE system and 400 millions for 1000 missiles. Now most of the equipment likely will be bought in the U.S., although perhaps small amounts may be licenced for manufacture in Canada. The Bomarc, however, is already under a cloud in the United States. It has only a range of 400 miles, its speed is 2000 miles per hour as compared with 1500 for the Arrow, and its ceiling is 100,000 feet as compared to 60,000 for the Arrow. The latter however increases beyond 100,000 when the range of its air-to-air missiles are taken into account.

The technical debate, therefore, between the Arrow and the Bomarc suggests that they may serve complementary rather than different purposes. It is believed that a manned interceptor, with a good range such as the Arrow will be necessary so long as *any potential enemy has manned* bombers at speeds of Mach 2 and under. Moreover, apart altogether from intercepting as such, the Arrow can do what no missile can yet achieve, namely, it *can patrol and identify* since the human eye may still be more effective at that task than radar. Finally, the complex of industries directly and indirectly related to the Arrow program involves thousands of skilled and semi-skilled persons in large and small manufacturing plants throughout central Canada. The economic difficulties arising from ending the Arrow program are considerable and no doubt, if it does come to an end it will take some time to absorb and relocate such personnel with perhaps a not insubstantial number migrating to the United States.

Now in view of all these considerations what shall be the approach of the Government to a re-appraised defence policy — with the Arrow having brought the question to head? Of course, if the United States or any of our Allies bought the Arrow this would solve one aspect of the problem. We could have proceeded with its production for its costs might have been reduced to manageable proportions and at the same time we could perhaps have paid our own way for two or more Bomarc bases. Since it is now clear that there are no buyers for the Arrow and since the Government has been offended, and rightly so, by the excessive propaganda pressures exerted by the A. V. Roe Company — and some service personnel — to have the Government change its mind, what can we expect or, rather, what should a sensible policy lead to?

I would suggest the following possibilities:

1. Some plane equivalent to the Arrow seems to be necessary for the defence of Canada during the next four to seven years for the CF-100 is now approaching its own retirement. The U.S. has two such candidates, the Lockheed F-104 A, Starfighter, and the Convair F-106 Delta-Dart; while the United Kingdom has the English Electric P 2 B. All of these are Mach 2 fighters. If the U.S. is not prepared to buy the Arrow, it must come up with some method to make practical for Canadian budgets the concept of a common defence of Canada and North America. There are two possibilities.

First, since the Bomarc is not an alternative but a complementary weapon the Bomarc bases should be established in Canada and paid for by the U.S. as a financial offset by the U.S. to the Canadian defence share of a manned interceptor. Under these conditions it might be possible for Canada to continue the Arrow program provided also a new approach is taken by the Company to costs. There is reason to believe that these can be pared down considerably.

Second, if the Arrow is totally unacceptable to the Government, then we shall have to forego a manned interceptor program unless we are willing to buy, but only at *much lower prices* the two or three available United States or United Kingdom planes of similar if not equal capabilities. If the difference between these costs are of the order of only two or three hundred million dollars it might be a mistake to forego a national interceptor program. But if the cost differences are of a much higher magnitude we may have no choice but to write the Arrow off.

2. There is something seriously amiss in our relations with the United States with respect to the economics of common defence. While in principle we seem to have some kind of understanding with them, not unlike the Hyde Park Agreement of World War II, it is in fact, not working out very well probably because of the resistance of the American aircraft, electronics and other material producers. We must bring the strongest pressure to bear on the United States to evolve not formulas but the habit of allocating purchases to Canadian industries for U.S. needs, as part of the program to maintain a proper rate of Canadian manufacturing for our common military purposes. The plain truth is the U.S. can not be *the best* at everything and there must be areas where we already show a high degree of actual or potential designing and manufacturing skills.

3. We must be prepared to pay the price that obsolescence imposes if we are going to be producers of equipment at all. Obsolescence is a necessary cost; it cannot be eliminated. It can only be modified as judgment and scientific fortune may dictate. The argument from obsolescence, therefore, needs very careful application before becoming the determining one in the delineation of a defence material policy.

4. We need to assert, at all times, the symbols of Canadian sovereignty not only in institutions such as NORAD but in our air space and in our Arctic waters. This need not be done in any small or carping spirit. But it is the essence of wisdom to assert these claims because of our peculiar relations with a great and friendly neighbour that often may take too much for granted.

5. There is much to be said for studying anew the organization and use of the Army and the Navy, and for taking very seriously General Macklin's proposals for air mobility as a principal need of a modern conventional force. On the other hand public opinion in Canada does not accept compulsory national service and General Simmons is crying in the wilderness if he hopes for this or even some compulsory inventory of our manpower skills. We are as yet too far from the firing line and from ultimate responsibilities to take such hard decisions.

6. Even though we face a deficit, unemployment and inflationary period, we may yet have to revive upward the size of our military budget if we wish the luxury of independent programs and meaningful assertions of sovereignty. Perhaps a limited, small missile program offers one road to the sound use of our skills within our means.

7. We should consider some means of linking NORAD more closely with NATO

nstead of the superficial reportage connection that now exists.

3. We would expect the United States to amend its federal laws prohibiting non-Americans, and therefore Canadians, from having control over Atomic weapons located in Canadian territory, but we must expect the presence of atomic weapons on Canadian soil to weaken our diplomatic and pursuasive strength in the Afro-Asian world.

9 We should consider increasing the size of our forces in the Canadian Arctic — Air, Naval and general — even if this means reducing somewhat the Canadian contribution to NATO in Europe — for the Arctic is our NATO in America.

10. Finally, it is not possible to evolve defence policies, with all of their broad political, economic and technical significance, unless concepts and information are thrown into the public domain for common use and debate. If this government has faith in its own electorate — which clearly last March had great confidence in it — it should not hestitate to provide the ideas and the data that will make national discussion on defence policy an example of, as well as a triumph for, the democratic process.

Mortgages

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

In addition, there are less obvious features in investing in mortgages.

Use of a brokerage firm can save a lot of headaches and result in mortgage investments particularly suited to any individual's needs. The difficulty in dealing with mortgage brokers is to find a reliable organization. Currently, there is a move underway for licensing and registration of such services in the same way as stock brokers are licensed.

A brokerage firm can:

1. Sell a mortgage to the investor. Usually, there is no fee to the investor on buying. The seller pays.

2. Inspect and evaluate the security of the property and the amount of safety behind the mortgage. The key is measuring the market value of the property.

3. Collection of payments. For a management fee of less than ½%, a brokerage firm specializing in mortgages will handle all collections of payments and generally service the investment.

This collection service can be important to groups of individuals or syndicates and investment clubs which might hold several mortgages.

Building of mortgage portfolios with varying degrees of safety but designed to yield 8%-9% are a specialty of a reliable mortgage broker. In such a case, he acts similarly to an investment counsellor or investment dealer.

4. Sale of mortgages. A well-arranged mortgage can be sold on 30 days notice. There has been considerable discussion of the need to build up a secondary mortgage market to provide more liquidity. But often sales can be arranged quickly and all money can be recovered. The key is to have a "good" mortgage in the first place.

There are several aspects of dealing in mortgages which the investor should check carefully.

Promise of exceptionally high return on a mortgage investment means a proportionately higher risk. Make certain that you are aware of the risk.

Watch out on bonuses. There is some confusion on income tax liability on a bonus where an individual might undertake to repay $4,000 over five years for a $3,000 mortgage. The bonus here is $1,000. The tax argument is whether this $1,000 is income or a repayment capital. It's often better for both parties if the rate of interest is increased instead of a bonus.

Be suspicious of "no fees" gimmicks. This is a standard warning in any business field. It is far better to pay a fee for services, realizing that the people you are doing business with require a fee or they wouldn't be in business.

Prices of properties can be overinflated beyond reasonable market values. You want to be certain that the mortgage bears a fair relationship to the fair market value of a property. That's where real estate knowledge of a mortgage broker comes in.

Houses and other buildings depreciate in value. Make certain that payment provisions require some repayment of principal along with interest payments.

Overall, keep in mind that the security is the property. The better the security, the lower the return. But even on the best security, the return is higher than can be obtained on comparable risks in other fields of investment.

Canadian mortgage investment has attracted sophisticated investors from the U.S. and Europe. Now, it's time that Canadian investors realized more of the possibilities of this field.

Mexico

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

New York we recommend the swift, just over five hour flight aboard Aeronaves De Mexico. The Mexicans are using Britannias, turbo-jets with a velvet ride.

The second drawback is perhaps slightly more serious—the famous "touristes", an ailment that hits you in the stomach if you don't watch out. In actual fact, if you avoid the native delicacies and try not to sample fresh water or vegetables you'll never know the problem of the aching alimentary canal. Food and drink are both wonderful. The chefs at the good hotels just presume that you haven't eaten all year and intend to make up for it in a week or two. And tequila, adorned with a little lemon and salt, can be purchased for a little less than Coca Cola.

Your first stop should be Mexico City, a city that will surprise you, no matter what you expect. It's a little like Italy, a little like Spain, with an added touch of native. Its population is reaching for the four million mark, and apparently doubles every ten years. It's always spring there and you dress accordingly. The Paseo de la Reforma, the city's most beautiful and famous avenue is the North American answer to the Champs Elysee. Hotels are as modern as any anywhere. The Mexicans have a lively approach to architecture, and in fact the buildings are one of the great tourist attractions.

From Mexico City you proceed by car to Taxco on the road to Acapulco. It's the cobblestone silver capital of the country. Silver souvenirs, ranging from rings to dinnerware, are available from a thousand stands and stores where you have to bargain rather than accept the going price. Dance bands shake the walls at night, and you go to sleep at dawn if you are so inclined.

Across a lonely stretch of cactus-studded hungry earth you proceed to Acapulco. The change of scenery and climate is astonishing. Acapulco is a resort community with lush growth that clings to rocky heights overlooking the sea. And it's there that you meet the beachboys.

Although there are lonely remote stretches of white sand that are as deserted as a lost south seas island, most tourists tend to migrate to well-travelled, heavily populated beaches that border the luxury hotels. Every few minutes a ten-year-old will offer to bring you a beer or gin and cocoanut or fresh sea-food from fishing boats that pass by. Sellers of native rugs, home-made jewelry, suntan oil and sea excursions offer you anything.

Men like Shorty and Mario live a beachcomber's life, tending to the needs of the Canadians and Americans. They have learned their English from visitors and American comic books. And when you tell them what they are missing by not living in large "civilized" cities, they dance a handspring on the sand and smile. They would not trade places with any tourist. Their philosophy: live by the sea, on the sand, live by your wits, and relax. Life is to be enjoyed. And before you are ready to leave you agree.

Hotels range around the $14 dollars a day mark for all meals and a luxury room. You can go as high as $30 at the plush Pierre Marques for room alone and your own chunk of three mile surf beach, or as low as $5.60 on the American plan at the Hotel Mallorca. I recommend either the Hotel Caleta or the Prado Americas.

If you search for any more information, we suggest you try Shorty or Mario. Don't worry about finding them—they will find you.

Editorials

Towards Parole

THE APPOINTMENT of Canada's first National Parole Board is a significant move on the part of the federal Government. It is also the first major implementation of the recommendations of the Fauteux Committee which reported as long ago as 1956.

The duties of the Board, according to the recommendations of the Fauteux Committee (and which have now been legislated for), will be to select inmates for parole consideration, to determine at what time an inmate should be paroled, to determine the conditions of that parole, and to provide for the guidance and supervision through qualified parole officers. On the recommendations of these latter, the Board will also have powers to revoke parole, or to discharge parolees where supervision and guidance is, in the eyes of the Board, no longer necessary.

Such wide discretionary powers need top-notch men to exercise them. Of this too, the Fauteux Committee was well aware and it prescribed that the first Parole Board "should consist of persons chosen for their special knowledge and experience, as well as for their personal suitability".

The Committee therefore suggested that one person should be chosen from the senior ranks of the judiciary, another from the senior members of the Remission Service and that the other three should be chosen thus: a person having senior administrative experience in penal institutions; a person having senior administrative experience in police work; and a person who would have had wide experience in non-institutional correctional work, such as a voluntary after-care agency or the provincial probation service.

In the event, a senior member of the judiciary has not been chosen as Chairman. Perhaps the judiciary, in any case, is not the place to look for enlightened views on penal reform. Far too few of the judges of this country have any concept of the conditions in the penitentiaries to which they daily consign people.

Mr. T. Street is a magistrate from Welland County and has had a lively background in the Forces and in his magistracy. He will thus take over as Chairman with his reputation to make rather than having made it beforehand.

Two other members of the Committee have been chosen directly in accordance with the Fauteux Committee's recommendations. J. Alex Edmison has been active in penal reform work both in Quebec and Ontario for thirty-five years and more. He has a wider knowledge, not only of after-care work, but of former criminals, than almost any man in Canada. Mr. Frank Miller of the Remissions Service is also a first-rate man for his new job.

The fourth member of the Board, Edouard Dione, is a Crown Prosecutor from Quebec and has again a high local reputation, but not a national one.

The Board seems to be balanced between the known and the unknown, and should function well. Providing it does, it will decrease the number of people presently in penitentiaries, and see that they are returned to a useful and productive life in society under guidance, rather than remaining embittered and anti-social in a prison.

A notable omission from the Board is a man with "senior administrative experience in police work". Either police chiefs are not interested in the salary which the Board members are to get ($15,000 a year), or they are not interested in penal reform. Perhaps the latter is the more accurate reason. And a very short-sighted view on the part of the police it is. Even despite them we may yet move our penal system out of the Middle Ages.

The Personality Cult

AS OUR OTTAWA correspondent points out on Page 10 of this issue, the really difficult problem for the Liberals this session is to find a way to handle Mr. Diefenbaker.

Mr. Diefenbaker, say the Liberals and CCFers, is not so much governing the country as still running for office. Yet however hollow his performance may seem to his fellow politicians, it obviously clicks with the country and the Commonwealth. He is "the chief" and he makes no bones about the fact that he intends to remain so. Further, his public pronouncements are, like those of Mr. Mackenzie King before him, capable of being interpreted in different ways by people with different opinions. He is thus politically durable as well as histrionically flamboyant.

To attack him personally for this flamboyance would be for the Liberals to risk the very real retaliation of him posing as a martyr; yet to let his ebullience go unchecked is to allow him to fasten his grip on the imagination of the electorate even more efficiently.

Our prediction is that the Opposition will thus concentrate on the Cabinet as a whole rather than on the Prime Minister, and will direct their fire on such people as Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. Starr, both of whom are vulnerable targets.

When Mr. Diefenbaker intervenes to help his hard-pressed colleagues out, Hansard will be lively.

The Trade War

THE CONVERTIBILITY of sterling which came into effect on January 1st is not nearly the great fiscal advance which some commentators have felt it to be. It is rather a return to a concept which was widely held before the Second World War that trade is the legitimate way for the world to get its living.

In other words, convertibility takes us back to what passed for normalcy twenty years ago rather than takes us a step forward. Indeed, this very convertibility has been a fact for some time even though it had not been officially recognized.

The return to more flexible trading conditions within the European area may lead, and is in fact designed to lead, to more competitive trade in the world as a whole, and, whatever the difficulties of that competition, such an adjustment has to be made.

The step by the European powers shows us in North America that international trade is going to become an ever stiffer league than it has been in the last five years. But we must put all our efforts into making our capitalist trade system work both in the dollar and sterling areas. For if we do not, the Communists, both in China and in Russia, stand ready to pounce on any economic opportunity we give them.

We have lost the diplomatic and economic initiative in the Middle East already. We are fast losing our influence in the Far East and will continue to do so whilst we have restrictive trade practices in operation against Communist China and, in a different fashion, against Japan.

Our capitalist system of international trade has proved the biggest boon to the development of the world so far. The green light of convertibility in Europe must also be the signal for freer practices elsewhere. If we do not heed the warning we may well find ourselves in a desperate situation within the next decade.

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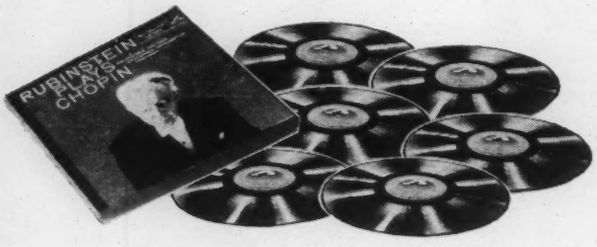

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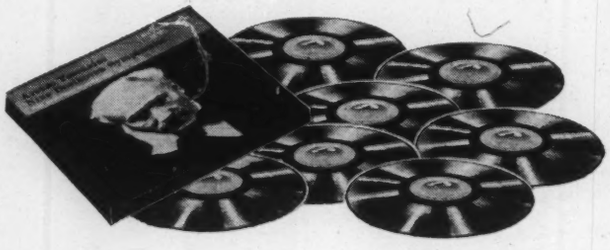

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